THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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Evening Edition.

Atlanta, Ga., January 13, 1871.

Leather Belting.

A firm in England is now making leather belting by sewing the band along its entire length with a pliable metallic wire. This operation is said to increase the strength, durability and adhesion of the belts, without lessening the required flexibility. It is said, however, that the method is only serviceable when applied to leather of the best quality.

Dressing Leather.

A firm in Cheshire, England, has recently invented and patented a machine for dressing [illegible] spoken of by our foreign exchanges, and which is said to greatly reduce the cost of the process. The prominent feature of the invention is the dispensing with the operation known as "striking," and substituting for it the action of a series of knives arranged in a drum in a peculiar manner, so as to operate on all parts of the leather uniformly. The knives are made of steel, bell-metal, glass, or porcelain, and are placed diagonally in the drum, in two series, and in such a manner that before any knife ceases its action, another is brought to bear upon the skin. The skin is moved over a table having a surface of mental or other hard material, and adjustable in height so as to regulate the pressure of the knives upon the skin. The action of the knives gives a slow motion to the skin on the table, by which all the parts are brought under them successively. The cost of the new method is claimed to be only one-twelfth that of the old process.

Turpentine and Rosin.

Private and trustworthy advices from North Carolina—the chief source of the supply of crude turpentine, and the centre also of the refining interest in this commodity—assures us that the production has almost ceased in consequence of the extreme cold that has prevailed in that country for an unusual length of time, and that the accumulated stock of crude has been refined and the product sold to an extent that leaves the supply market virtually exhausted. A careful inquiry into our market supply gives the quantity on hand at 6,101 barrels of refined, and no crude. This stock is very light, indeed, being not quite half the amount held here at this date last year. The market is, therefore, very firm. The quotations are 40 cents per gallon in prime Southern barrels, and 36 cents per gallon in cans and casks.

These prices are for large lots, delivered to buyer's orders in seller's yard. The demand for turpentine is at present comparatively light, and holders believe that a demand for 500 barrels would cause an immediate and marked advance, in consequence of the fact that there is scarcely any stock to come forward from any source. Regarding Rosin, the total stock now in this market is within 38,000 barrels. At the corresponding period of last year it was a little more than 75,000 barrels. It is held for $2 50 per barrel, (strained,) and on yesterday's 'Change buyers manifested considerable animation, while holders were very quiet, being entirely indisposed to consider bids lower than the market figure they established. They aver that the receipts are unusually light, and that parties holding rosin outside of our market confidently anticipate better prices for immediate and future sales.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

Communicated.)

Editor Constitution: I see in your last DAILY, a communication signed "Points." The first point made is, that by the acceptance of the Dobbins-Blodgett bid, the Governor would have saved to the Treasury $4,000,000. The reply is, that by the acceptance of that bid, the treasury would have lost all, or it could never have been complied with, and the lessees would have been hanging round every legislature for relief. If they could not have obtained it, they would have been compelled to forfeit the lease, and the Road would have reverted back to the State, and under political management, would again have been worth nothing to the Treasury.

The second point embraces three points: 1. That the Dobbins-Blodgett Company had assurance from the highest authority that they could give the security tendered. This is not true. The published record shows they had no such assurance. Mr. Wadley's letter to Scago says, "We are ready to *join* the Georgia Road, to lease the State Road, or to give the required guarantee for a *satisfactory* private company." Now, this assurance is given subject to two considerations: 1st. That the Georgia Road join with the Central in the guarantee; and, 2d. That the private company be *satisfactory* to the Georgia and Central. Neither condition was complied with. The Dobbins-Blodgett company do not show that they had any authority to offer to *join* the Georgia Road, with the Central, in the guarantee. Nor do they show that *their* company was *satisfactory* to either. The evidence on the other hand is, that the Georgia Road did not consent to *join* in the guarantee, and the Dobbins-Blodgett company was not *satisfactory* to the Central. The second point in this "Point" is, that the Dobbins-Blodgett company offered to give personal security *at once* to the Governor to any amount, etc. Whom did they offer? Was he John Jones, or John Smith? They were unable to inform the Governor who their security were, and he was unable to find out from any other source. But they say they could have found sureties if the Governor had given them a *reasonable* time. They had two whole months and were unable to find a single man or company who would stand by them. How much time was needed? I suppose twenty years would have been required to find sureties on a bond for $3,000,000 to make good such a bill as they made.

The third point in this point is: That the company that endorsed for the Brown company had no authority to do so—that their charters gave them no such authority. The charter of a railroad company is simply the law of the State prescribing what they may, and what they may not do. The act of the Legislature, authorizing the Governor to lease the State Road, enlarged the powers of all the Railroad Companies in the State, by conferring upon them, in express terms, the power to sign this very bond.

But if the Railroad Companies have no power to guarantee for the Brown Company, will "Points" tell us what authority the Central, the Southwestern, and the Macon and Western had to guarantee for the Dobbins-Blodgett Company, if they had been willing to do so?

No Points.

How the Election was Carried in Georgia.

COUNT KRYZANOWSKI ON THE RAMPAGE—BARON MUNCHAUSEN ECLIPSED—BALLOT-BOXES STOLEN BY RE-ELECTED.

Washington Correspondence New York Herald.]

Colonel Kryzanowski, in company with Collector Robb, of the port of Savannah, had an interview with the President to-day, when the political condition of affairs in that State was the subject of conversation. Prominent Republicans direct from Georgia allege that frauds without number were perpetrated at the recent election, and the evidence to this effect has been accumulated and will be placed in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Especially is this true, it is stated, in the Third State Senatorial District, where the notorious colored man, Bradley was, as is alleged, hired by the Democrats to run on an independent Republican ticket, for the purpose of defeating the regular Republican candidate and giving the district to the Democrats. The election in this district will be contested, as well as in other districts, where, it is said, the Kuklux stole the ballot boxes and prevented a fair count being made of the ballots deposited. It is understood that Joshua Hill, Senator elect from Georgia, under the first reconstruction measure, concurs in the course pursued by the protesting Republicans, believing that through threats of violence in many precincts, a fair vote was not obtained.

THREATS AGAINST A REVENUE OFFICER IN SAVANNAH.

Colonel Kryzanowski, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Georgia and Florida, reports that he was recently notified by the Mayor of that city that his life was unsafe while he remained in Savannah. It appears that this officer has rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the enemies of the administration on account of the fearless and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties in prosecuting parties guilty of violations of the revenue laws and in breaking up illicit distilleries throughout the State. The notification from the Mayor to him that his life was threatened did not astonish Colonel Kryzanowski, for he had previously received intimations to that effect, and had of late been in the habit of going about fully armed for any emergency. The Mayor, however, for the good name of the city, promptly tendered him a guard of policemen for his personal protection, while the colored men of the city of Savannah volunteered to be his escort wherever he chose to go in his supervisorial district. The information, it is alleged, was given to the Mayor through Democratic sources, and upon learning of the threats made against Colonel Kryzanowski prominent merchants of Savannah came forward and offered to enter into bonds in the sum of $300,000 for his safe conduct while in Georgia.

OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION IN SAVANNAH RIVER.

Collector Robb, of the port of Savannah, is here for the purpose of urging Congress to appropriate, at this session, an amount sufficient to clear the Savannah river of all obstructions sunk by the rebels during the late war. In addition to the rows of piles driven into the channel are a number of vessels sunk in the river, one of which was laden with six hundred tons of railroad iron. At present the navigable channel is but eighty feet in width, while the increasing business of the port of Savannah demands that every facility shall be afforded to the merchants of that city for carrying on their trade, both coastwise and foreign. At present, it requires experienced pilots to guide vessels approaching and leaving the port of Savannah, and it is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury cordially endorses the application of Collector Robb to improve the navigable condition of the Savannah river.

Tobacco.

In an editorial published in the North American on the 19th ult., the writer shows the result of the persistent efforts of the government in collecting the exercise tax upon tobacco, and the large amount of revenue derived therefrom. But, he fails to show that the large tax of thirty-two cents per pound is just towards that class of her citizens, who grow, manufacture, deal in, and use it.

The government has placed a tax upon tobacco, greater than the value of the raw, or manufactured article itself—thereby restricting the quantity used, requiring much more capital, with less profit to those engaged in its sale, thus discriminating against that class of her citizens engaged in that particular branch of business. The writer knows of no other species of merchandise, that is taxed above the value of the article itself, showing that the government is determined to make the tobacco pay the penalty roundly for the privilege of trying to make an honest living out of the sales of the commodity called a luxury, but which is to many of those who use it a necessity. The government still goes further in taxing tobacco dealers. During the last session of Congress, the tax on sales was taken off of almost all classes of merchandise except tobacco—and while others were paying one dollar per thousand upon the amount of their sales—the broad-backed tabacco man was, and still is, compelled to pay two dollars per thousand upon his sales (when almost one-half of the entire amount of sales is made up of tax-dealers being compelled by law to include the tax of thirty-two cents per pound, in making their return of sales to the Government, thus paying a tax upon a tax) which is collected every month. At the same time, it should be remembered that the article upon which this immense amount of revenue is derived, is grown, manufactured, sold, and used in our own country, and that millions of dollars worth are exported free of duty, thus discriminating against ourselves. Therefore, it is surprising, how any man engaged in the tobacco business, either in growing, manufacturing, selling, or even using it, can consistently uphold or countenance the present administration in its usurpations of the rights of the people, and the earnings of their labor. Yet, the government, which is supposed to know no partiality towards her citizens in trade, calls this fair and equitable, and asks us to sustain them, because they are so much more honest than the opposite party—reducing the taxes, paying off the debt, the country growing rich by squeezing thirty-two millions of dollars out of tobacco for 1870, and propose to give an extra squeeze by raising forty-eight or forty-nine millions for 1871. Why should we not all vote for a government that takes nearly all our hard earnings away from us to pay tax collectors and other office holders, and thus crush and ruin business?

Another fact in connection with the above full three-fourths of all the manufactured tobacco sold, is used by the working class, who find it not a luxury, but a necessity, which, if deprived of, would lead them to use something more stimulating and hurtful, both to body and soul, and these are the people who the government depends upon, for giving and keeping them in their place, and for this favor they are made to pay an unjust and unreasonable tax upon the only article they find pleasure in, without any or very little injury.

☞ The New York Evening Post declares the whole difficulty In the way of the country's prosperity now grows, in its many forms, out of the financial errors of the government during the war and since, and continues:

"The abolition of a specie currency, giving a speculative and uncertain character to trade, necessarily produces violent reactions as well as artificial fevers in its life. For nine years we have had in all our markets for labor and merchandise two fluctuating elements instead of one; the changing value of our money itself as well as the changing value of what it purchases. Add to this the burden of taxation, exaggerated beyond all the necessities of the government, and then multiplied again by the still more deplorable policy which makes the taxes the instruments for upholding enormous monopolies, and for turning industry into wasteful and unproductive channels; and we have reasons enough for all the wild fluctuations and terrible depressions which from time to time agitate the business world. But in view of the fact that the country has borne all this so long already, and so well, and of the further fact that its people are rapidly learning their true interests in these matters, and preparing to adopt a wiser and better policy, while the speculative policy has died out of the markets, and a spirit of economy and of caution is replacing the extravagance and recklessness which, under the name of enterprise, have been practiced so long, there is really less reason to regard the future with serious apprehension than at any time since the rebellion broke out. The worst dangers have been left behind, and the business of the country, with all its economical interests, while sure of a temporary struggle to get rid of the hateful legacies of an unwise past, is also sure of its own resources and powers, and may reasonable hope for a permanent recovery at no distant day. The country is so strong that even the errors have failed to ruin it; what may not be hoped when they are supplanted by a wise and liberal policy?

Journalistic Fraud.

Independent (so-called) journalism, or rather a paper that professes to be independent of political parties, receives a pretty caustic notice at the hands of Mr. Greeley. He says that all such journals "a fraud"—just what they really are. We never knew one that was anything else, no matter what their professions. Says Mr. Greeley:

"That what styles itself an 'independent' journal, is inevitably a fraud, we have long felt and known. The essence of its profession is an assumption of indifference to the ascendancy of this or the opposite party, which does not exist. In a free State wherever the people are intelligent, no journalist is or can be indifferent; and an affectation of impartiality necessarily cloaks some selfish and sinister design."

A journal of Democratic leanings will, every once in a while, be as severe as possible on the short-comings of the party. That is to secure Republican subscribers and patrons. A journal of Republican tendencies will score the party and its leaders, now and then, for the purpose of securing Democratic patrons. So they are "a lure and a cheat." Hardly a leading Democratic or Republican party paper exists, that is not really more independent of party than the journals professing to be "independent," and claiming to speak for no party. And they oppose measures, and denounce the conduct of leaders in their own party, not to gain patronage or pecuniary consideration, (for in nine cases out of ten they lose both,) but from conscientious convictions of duty. They neither "lure nor cheat" any one by such a course; nor do they adopt it for any such object. (*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ The Nilsson concerts in St. Louis were a failure. The Times says Max Strakosch must have lost heavily.

☞ Bret Harte continues to sever his connection with the Overland Monthly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Further details of the Saganow has been received. She was totally wrecked. The crew were on the island with three months' provisions, plenty of water and birds on the island. The boat which left the island for Honolulu, was lost in the surf, and but one of the boat's crew escaped. The Saganow was lost October 19th. There is but little doubt that the ninety-three persons left on Ocean Island will we rescued.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted requesting information from the Secretary of War concerning the progress of the works near the mouth of Cape Fear river, in North Carolina.

The House discussing private bills from the Committee on Claims.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The Herald publishes a postscript from Versailles to the 10th, which says that peace rumors prevailes at the General's headquarters.

The German batteries now fire into Paris from St. Cloud, Menden, Chatillon and Clamort. The shells reach Nevilly Porte Maillint avenues. Teaperatrice and Roi de Rome, Chamy, DeMars and Luxemburg Garden Observatory and Porte Bicetre Place, De la Coricacordee are also said to be reached.

Thus far five hundred shells have been thrown within the line of the bastions surrounding Paris.

Fires have occurred in St. Jacques, and on the night of the 9th a large conflagration occurred near Luxembourg.

There was a meeting here last night in celebration of Italian unity. General Dix presided.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The following is the vote in the Democratic caucus yesterday: Blair 53; Glovers 16; Phelps 13; Woodward 10. Blair thanked the caucus, and announced himself a Democrat and Liberal. He pledged himself, if elected, to use his utmost ability for the interest of the people of Missouri.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—It is reported that masked men and negroes are ligdding in Scott county. It is stated that three negroes and one masker have been killed. The frightened blacks are flocking into Frankfort.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 13.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, telegraphs the Duchess, in which he says: "After crossing the rivulet of Havre, on Tuesday, we fought on the next day. The engagement was hot but victorious. The battle was fought at Southron and Lachapelle. We took nearly 10,000 prisoners. Our loss is inconsiderable. We are advancing on Lemons."

The ship Crescent, from Havana, sunk in Mersey River. Several of the crew are missing.

The French fire drove the Prussians from Mont Arras. The fire from Clamart reaches the Invalides and Camp DeMars. Persons have been killed in the Church St. Sulfice, by the German shells.

Trochu proclaims that he will fight to the last.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE IN PERU.

A Californian Builds a $60,000,000 Railroad Over the Andes.

After an American has been canonized in China for leading the imperial armies to victory against the rebels, and after other Americans have engered the service of Egypt and made its armies effective, it is not strange that still another of our fellow-citizens is preserving the peace of Peru. Harry Meigs, the last American, uses the arts of peace, however, and by his extensive railroad undertakings does more to keep the country quiet than any other man in it, by giving employment to the lower classes. That, with good wages and kindness has made them little disposed for fighting for money and find themselves.

A private letter from Callao says that he has a great number of noted revolutionists under pay, without any employment except drawing their salaries, "by which means he keeps the country quiet;" any other condition would be a death blow to his undertakings. At this time he is building a road from this place to cross the Andes, at a cost of $60,000,000. For two years he has maintained peace, and although that is the average duration of that blessing in Peru, so that murmurings of a revolution begin to be heard, it is to be hoped that he will succeed in completing his projects, which will accomplish much in perpetuating the tranquility in which alone the country can prosper.

Of a man undertaking these great things a correspondent writes: "This Harry Meigs, you will remember, was one of the most enterprising residents of California. He built blocks of houses, ships, and railroads, until, embarrassed by some unexpected losses, he suddenly took his departure. The places that knew him once, knew him no more, to their sorrow. As suddenly he loomed up in South America, the mighty proprietor of stupendous enterprises, and, what was best of all, sent home heavy remittances to California, discharging every obligation, with interest, and often an advance. This proved him an honorable as well as a great man, and the adroitness with which he has secured the interruption of hostilities in and about Callao gives him much credit for generalship."

The Macon Manufacturing Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at their office in this city on the 9th instant. The exhibit made by their able and efficient agent, F. E. Jones, Esq., was very minute and highly satisfactory. It will be seen by the annexed statement that, although the mill has been in operation nearly twenty years, the number of yards of cloth produced is nearly equal to that of 1854, and greater than the product of 1860. The actual profit for the year was twelve and a half per cent on the capital, and this has been made on a constantly declining market. From the profits of the last six months the directors have declared a dividend of five per cent.

We make the following extract from the report of the agent for the past year:

PRODUCTION OF COTTON MILL, MACON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, FOR YEAR 1870.

Production of 4-4 sheeting	1,201,144 yds.
" 7-8 shirting	127,779 "
Total	4,037 lbs.
Number of days run	299
Average yards of goods perday	4,745
Average pounds of cotton consumed	1,348
Number bales cotton consumed	582,328
" pounds consumed	

PRODUCTION COMPARED TO FORMER YEARS.

Total yards produced in year 1854	1,422,545
Total yards produced in year 1860	1,277,625
Total yards produced in year 1870	1,418,925

[*Macon Telegraph and Messenger.*

☞ A winter drouth is an unprecedented thing in this country, yet New York and New England are threatened to-day with an immediate and dangerous want of water. Rarely has a summer drouth been so excessively protracted as that of the past season. The large system of lakes, the resources of the Croton, pours out but a sluggilish stream, and cities and towns in New England are extremely short. Springfield has hardly three weeks' supply and no snow to make more. Many farming and manufacturing regions are entirely destitute already of the usual water facilitiy for home, stock and factory use.

☞ It is a curious fact that Boston is rapidly attaining a not very enviable reputation as the distributing center of unclean literature. Occasionally an offender is caught using the Boston Post-office as one of his agencies, whereupon a great cry of joy arises from the Bostonese that they are not like other men, especially those of New York, and that they stop these nefarious publishers in their sinful games. Two such criminals have been arrested lately in Boston, and the usual self-laudation as well as recrimination of New York have followed as a matter of course.

☞ The anti-Grant anti-Morton Radicals in Indiana, held the ballance of power in the State, and they have used it in a most efficient manner. Of course, the Radical journals cry out "political infamy." When a Radical repents of his sins and seeks to atone for the past, that is "political infamy." When a Democrat sells out for plunder that is all right and proper. But the people see through this shallow device, and it injures rather than benefits those by whom it is used.

A RETIRED BAKER'S RECIPE FOR BREAD. Take an earthen vessel, larger at the top than the bottom, put in one pint of warm water, one and a half pounds of flour, and half a pint of mash yeast; mix well together and set away in a warm place, until it rises and falls again, which will be in from three to five hours. Then put two large spoonsful of salt into two quarts of water, and mix with the above rising; then put in about nine pounds of flour, and work it well; let it rise until light, then make it into loaves. New and runny flour requires one-fourth more salt than old and dry flour. Bake as soon as light.

Atlanta Price-Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, Jan. 13, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Business inactive. Prices the same.

COTTON—Market dull at 18¾ to 13¾ for middlings; 12 for low middlings; and 12½ for good ordinary.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 09; selling at 1 11. Silver buying 1 08; selling 1 08 Exchange on New York buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

BONDS—Atlanta bonds, 7 per cent. 70a75; do. 8 per cent. 78a80. State of Georgia bonds, 6 per cent., 78a80; do. 7 per cent., 90a92; do. 7 per cent., gold, 96a1 00. State of Tennessee bonds, old, 58a60; do. new 54a56. State of Alabama, 5 int. 68a70; do. 8 int. 98a1 02. State of South Carolina, 6 int. 68a70, new; do. 6 int. old, 78a80. Georgia Railroad stock 95a1 00; do. bonds 95a1 00. Macon and Western Railroad stock 1 05a1 10. Atlanta and La-Grange Railroad bonds 90a95; do. stock, 95a1 00.

HOGS—On foot, 7¼a7¾c.,—Dressed, 9¼a10 cents.

BROOMS—Atlanta made, "Robson Brand," 2 50a5 00 per dozen.

BULK MEATS—Clear sides, 12½; sides, 12; shoulders, 9; hams 14.

LARD—Buckets 16; cans, 15; tierces 14.

GROCERIES—Corn Meal, 1 00. Rice, 9c, tierces. Soap, 7a9c. Candles, adamantine, 14a15. Tallow 12a15c. Sugars, A. 15½c; Extra C, 14¾; Yellow C, 14¼; Brown 12a14. Rio Coffee 20a23½; Java 35a38. Beeswax, 28. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 38. N. O. Syrup, 75a1 00. Molasses, barrels, 38c. Pepper 37½. Race Ginger, 25c. Starch 9c. Extra State cheese, 15c; Factory, 18½. Goshen butter 40a50c; Tennessee, 30a35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs, 20; chickens, 30a35; sweet potatoes, 1 25 per bushel; Irish potatoes 4 50a5 50 per bbl. Dressed turkeys 18a20; fowls 15a16.

FACTORY GOODS—Brown shirtings, 7-8, 10; D. shirtings, 3-4, 8, 4-4, 12, bleached shirtings, 3-4, 7½¾; bleached shirting, 7-8, 11a14¼, brown drills, 12½; bleached drills, 15½; stripes, 11¼; checks, 15; Montour osnaburgs; 16; Troup, 15; yarns, 1 30.

DRY GOODS—Allens 11; Sprague 11; Pacific 11; Lancaster 11; Wamsutta 8; Amoskeag 10; Ticking—Pittsfield 10; Croton 12; Albany 12; Easton B, 15; Amoskeag D. 22; Hamilton 28; Conestoga 4-4 30; Amoskeag A. C. A. 23.

TOBACCO MARKET.—Common sound 57½a 60; medium sound 65a75; fine sound 80a90; extra fine 1 00a1 35.

LIQUOR MARKET.—Whisky—rectified 1 00 a1 25 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25a5 00; Robison County 2 00a3 00; Cognac Brandy 1 50 a2 00; St. Croix Rum 4 00a6 00; Jamaca Rum 4 00a6 00; Holland Gin 1 50a6 00; Scotch 3 50a4 00; Domestic Porter 3 00; French Brandy 4 50a12 00.

HARDWARE—Swedes iron, 8a9; horse shoe, 7a8; round and square, 8a10; City Mills bar, 5c6; Pittsburg bar, 5a6; nail rod, 10a12; band, 7a8. Nails, 4s to 60s, 5 50; 3s, common, 6 50; 3s, fine, 8 50. Plow steel, 11; cast, 27a28; German, 18a20.

DRUGS AND DYES—Bicarb soda, 7a7¼ per lb. Rice starch, 14. Copperas, 4a4½. Epsom salts, 6¼a8. Madder, 22a25. Opium 16 00a18 00 per pound. Alum, 8a10. Borax, 45. Brimstone, 8a10. Camphor, 1 20a1 40. Indigo, 1 20a1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12a20 per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 5 00a6 50; pints, 3 00a3 50; per gallon, 3 00a3 25. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50a6 00; per gallon, 1 45a1 50.

POWDER AND SHOT—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; 4 kegs $4 00; 4 kegs $2 25. Blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, 3 75; buck, 3 00.

OILS AND PAINTS—Linseed oil, raw, per gal., 1 50a1 55; do, boiled, 1 25a1 40; sperm, 2 50a3 00; whale, 1 75a2 00; Lard, 1 50a2 00; Pure Winter, 1 65a2 00; Tanners, 1 00a1 25; Kerosene, 40a45c; Petro, 35; Copal Varnish, 2 75a4 00; Japan, 2 00a2 25; Coach, 4 50a5 00. White lead, per lb., 13¼; do., pure, 15.

GRAIN—New shellecks sacks 90, now in ear 85. Wheat—red 1 15a1 25; prime white 1 40a1 45. Oats 70. Rye 1 00, in little demand. Barly—fall, 1 10.

LUMBER AND TIMBER—White oak sole 40a 50; Hemlock, good, 20a33; damaged 25a29; French calf skins 30 00a60 00 per dozen; American calf skins 25 00a45 00; Harness leather 40a48c; upper leather 60a80c; lining skins (sheep) 4 00a9 00 per dozen. Green hides 6c; dry salted 14a16c; dry flint 16a17c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Cherokee lime 50c per bushel; Chewacka 60c. Hydraulic cement 4 00 per barrel; James River 4 50a 5 00 per barrel. Plaster of Paris 6 00 per barrel.

HAY—Timothy 35 00a35 00; Clover 30 00 a35 00 per ton. Shucks, baled, 1 65 per 100.

FERTILIZERS—Soluble Pacific 65 00; Compound Acid Phosphate 60 00.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Flour a shade firmer. Wheat quiet and very firm. Corn scarce and advancing. Pork quiet and firmer; mess 21 00. Lard firmer at 12¾. Cotton quiet but weak; middling uplands 15¾; sales 2,000 bales. Naval stores dull. Turpentine 48. Rosin, strained 2 15a2 20. Freights steady.

Stocks very strong. Governments strong, and about a quarter of a cent higher than at the close last night. State securities dull and heavy. Gold opened at 11, and is now quiet at 10¾. Money easy at 6a7. Exchange—long 9¾; short 9¾.

LIVERPOOL—noon—January 12.—Cotton dull; uplands 7¾; Orleans 7¾; sales 10,000. Provisions and breadstuffs unchanged.

LATER—Cotton dull; uplands 7¼a7¾; Orleans 8a8¼.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

Leaves Atlanta	7.00 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	5.40 "	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	8.00 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.30 "	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

Leaves Atlanta	8.00 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	7.10 "	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	4.00 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.00 "	P. M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15 o'clock,	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.30 "	P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.45 "	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	3.30 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	3.17 "	P. M

Carterseville Accommodation.

Leaves Atlanta	5.30 o'clock,	P. M
Leaves Cartersville	6.00 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	9.15 "	A. M

St. Louis, Memph's, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga		
Arrives at Nashville	3.45	A. M
Arrives at Union City	9.30	P. M
Arrives at Memphis	3.45	P. M
Arrives at Union City	11.30	A. M
Arrives at Columbus	12.40	P. M
Arrives at St. Louis	11.15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.50	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga		
Arrives at Nashville	11.50	" A. M
Arrives at McKinzie		
Arrives at Memphis	4.20	" A. M
Arrives at Union City	9.10	P. M
Arrives at Columbus	10.40	P. M
Arrives at St. Louis	7.45	A. M

No change of cars from Chattanooga to Memphis. But no change from Chattanooga to St. Louis.

PARIS MILLINERY.

MRS. E. L. McDOWELL

WILL open a Splendid Assortment of PARIS MILLINERY, on Monday, October 17th Instant, over the Store of J. W. Falk & Co., Whitehall street. She respectfully invites

THE LADIES OF ATLANTA

And surrounding country to call and examine her Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

oct15-d3m

KIRKWOOD ACADEMY.

Rev. M. D. Wood, Principal

THIS School will be opened on the Third Monday in January, the 16th Instant. The elegant and commodious building intended for the Academy has just been completed, and will be furnished according to the most approved style for school purposes.

It contains two rooms well heated and ventilated for the accommodation of male and female pupils, all being under the immediate care of the Principal, with a suitable Lady Assistant.

Kirkwood is a village on the Georgia Railroad, four miles from Atlanta, noted for its beautiful grove, its perfect healthfulness, and its cultivated society. Board in excellent families can be had at reasonable rates.

No pains or expenses will be spared to make this a select School of the very highest grade.

TERMS:—Payable half in advance. Advanced classes, per month of four weeks, $5 00. Ordinary Branches, per month of four weeks, $4 00; Primary Classes, per month of four weeks, $3 00.

VACATION—One week the first of May; seven weeks in August and September, and two weeks in December.

REFERENCES:—Any of the following gentlemen can be referred to in Atlanta: Wm. J. R. Gordon, Gen. A. R. Colquitt, Col. R. A. Alston, Col. T. G. Howard, Maj. J. B. Morgan, Mr. S. B. Robson, Capt. P. Ryan, Col. F. A. Tufts, Mr. George J. Howard, Mr. J. W. Akers; or Mr. H. W. Fuller, Decatur, Ga

The address of the Principal is Decatur, Ga.

jan5 1w

Cannon House.

MRS. M. E. CANNON takes pleasure in informing her old Friends and patrons of Georgia and other States, that she has taken the ST. JAMES HOTEL, fronting on and near the corner of Marietta and Whitehall streets, in the National Hotel Block, where she will be pleased to meet her old friends and customers. Terms $3 per day.

jan6—dly MRS. M. E. CANNON.

Valuable Property for Sale.

JOHN C. MARTIN having leased CATOOSA SPRINGS for the purpose of opening them for the reception of visitors the coming season, desires to sell his property in the thriving town of

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA,

(Where there is good society, schools and churches) viz: One good Steam Flour and Meal Manufacturing Mill, machinery good, and built on the latest improved plan. Also, a good Dwelling House with six Rooms, good outbuildings, nice Flower Yard, and elegant Garden. Also, two other Dwellings and Lots, two rooms each. Also, some Vacant Lots.

The Mills can be purchased separate, or House and Garden with it, as purchaser may desire.

For further particulars call and see or Address JOHN C. MARTIN, Cartersville, Ga.

dec18-w3m&deverytuesdm.

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For Parlors, Drawing-Rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday Schools, Lodges, etc., etc.

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FIFTY STYLES, at $50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $160, $175, $200 to $2,000 each.

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☞ 75 MEDALS

or other highest premiums, for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the

PARIS EXPOSITION.

NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,

including a majority of THE MOST EMINENT IN AMERICA, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they

EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

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NEW STYLES AND REDUCED PRICES this month. An illustrated Catalogue, with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston.

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On Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of Fine METALIC CASES. Also, a large number of Walnut and Poplar Coffins. In connection with the Warerooms, there is a fine HEARSE; also Carriages to attend Funerals.

☞ Prompt attendance guaranteed to all orders.

W. E. WOOD,

jan5-d1y Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

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As we buy and sell only for cash, and make no bad debts, we are able and willing to sell our goods at FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT. Less Profit than if we gave credit.

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nov5-dtoadv1w

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PIANO FORTES,

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THESE Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone stand as unsurpassed pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequaled. Their

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combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

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is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequaled, using none but the very best seasoned MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, etc., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved OVER-STRUNG Scale and Agraffe Treble.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUGUST 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully warranted for five years.

We have made arrangements for the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENCY for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer. Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

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George Page & Co.,

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PATENT IMPROVED, PORTABLE

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The Daily Constitution.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

J. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

Atlanta, Georgia, January 14, 1871.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers in arrears will please settle up their indebtedness to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION at once. The first of the new year is a good time to settle up, and pay subscriptions to another new year. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Editorial Correspondence.

DALTON GA., January 12, 1871.

The Whitfield Superior Court is in session and Judge Parrott is pushing business with a commendable zeal. To-day the trial of Whittemore, the Revenue officer, for the murder of one Inman of Catoosa county, is progressing. Inman was charged with illicit distillation. He was an old man. Whittemore arrested him at his house. Inman ran, and Whittemore shot him while running, and killed him. There are strong counsel on both sides. The case will probably prove a lengthy one.

A RADICAL DEFAULTER.

There is considerable excitement here over a case of theft, just discovered. A few days ago the agent of the State Road, at this point discovered that his safe was robbed of $6,500. The rumor was freely circulated that Dickey, the agent was the defaulter. This has been proven to be false. The culprit was a clerk in the office named John H. Trautwine, a young man well connected, who has borne a good character heretofore.

Dickey and Col. Tibbs inaugurated proceedings for the discovery of the culprit, and it is owing to Col. Tibbs' tact and management that the affair was plumbed.

Trautwine got possession of the safe key and employed an ingenious blacksmith to make a duplicate of it under some plausible tale to mislead him as to the object. The matter was traced up. Trautwine confessed to the theft, and returned $5,500 of the amount, and made arrangements to return the rest. But rumors of his arrest frightened Trautwine, and he fled.

It is a melancholy affair. The young offender had everything in the way of family ties and a past good name to restrain him from the deed. A thousand dollars of the amount was the property of a young man who had deposited it for safe-keeping in the safe. This was recovered.

THE STATE ROAD OWES $800,000.

THE CONSTITUTION stated, a day or two ago, that over $30,000 of the State Road debts had come in in a few days, and been paid. I was informed last night by a gentleman on the train of an incident that illustrates the inimitable and jolly humor of Mr Foster Blodgett, ex-Superintendant. He said that THE CONSTITUTION needn't to be fretting over that little sum of $30,000; that wasn't a drop to what was coming; *that the State Road owed six hundred thousand dollars more*, and that he had a notion of informing the editor to that effect. This is the substance of his reported remarks.

I confess, much as I had reason to believe the road owes, I had no conception that it would run to this vast amount. I do not believe that there has ever been mismanagement to surpass Blodgett's. The condition of the road is represented to be most wretched. The new company has tough work before it for a while.

THE LEASE.

The great subject of public interest I find to be the lease of the State Road. Everybody is talking about it, and there is a variety of opinions. The people up here are about equally divided. Mr. Stephens' connection with it is a matter of special comment. His withdrawal from it in the manner he did, has not been commended. All agree that his punctilious regard for his reputation was characteristic, but that he owed it to the company that he had associated him self with, to have waited for investigation. This view I find universal. For myself, I can well understand having the estimate I do of his fine sense of honor, and punctilious integrity, that when a charge was made by responsible men against the fairness of a transaction with which he was remotely connected, he should, in his advanced years and with his feeble health, be unwilling to take part in the vindication of the affair, and that a trial of its integrity should involve a contest from whose turmoil and antagonism he instinctively shrank; and that he should settle the thing, as far as he was concerned, by dropping it. And this without judging the question of right or wrong. It may be right, but if it requires a stiff battle to show its right, we can well imagine that he should avoid participation in it for any amount of pecuniary interest, when a painful ordeal of crimination was ahead. If it should be finally decreed to be right, he would not be compensated for the annoyances of such an ordeal. If wrong, of course he would drop it.

The cowardice of honor is a thing that we have seen little of in the last two years, under Radical rule. Honest men are afraid of taint, and shun evil as a pestilence. This fear may drive a brave man to injustice sometimes. And the view seems to be general that Mr. Stephens has exhibited the fright of integrity, and under the circumstances has been unjust to the company in which he sought a participation.

I give this account of expressed sentiment as a part of the times, without judging Mr Stephens, whom I honor above the most of living men. At first, his withdrawal from the company hurt it. But at last the company must be judged by its own merit and right. If right no one, we believe, would do readier justice to it than Mr. Stephens. If wrong, all must condemn it. And it must stand or fall not by any man or men adhering to it or withdrawing from it, but by its worth or demerit.

THE DALTON AND MORGANTON RAILROAD

This road is being pushed slowly. A small number of hands are engaged in grading it. Dalton is looking up. A slow but steady growth makes it. The Radicals in this county have lost a great stronghold in the State Road agency here being dragged out of politics. They received a crushing defeat at the last election. Add this powerful rallying point to their losses, and they cannot recover. Those who have not lived on the line of road can form little estimate of how potently the road has been used to help the Radical party. It has been the object of desire to keep men true, the means of purchasing fidelity and recruits, the cohesive cement uniting the incongruous elements together, the agent of strategy, the refuge of sore-heads and needy fungi, and it has been prostituted to partisanism without reserve.

No wonder that the people offered feeble remonstrance to anything that was a change. I verily believe that two years more of Radical management would have put the institution where nobody could have leased it for anything more than a nominal rent for years. Bullock may do as well as he pleases, but his management of the road must be a damning and eternal stigma upon his administration. It has been as rotten as rotten can be. Receiving it in good order, with increasing profits, it has been run down, and not only consumed its receipts, but is felt hundreds of thousands of dollars in debt. And this in two years.

I. W. A.

☞ A little girl was heard to wish the other day, "that she was a boy, so that she could swear when she dropped her books in the mud or—"

death.

Cat is.

Frozen fingers.

Secrets of San Domingo.

The confidential correspondence of the Department of State discloses some remarkable facts concerning San Domingo and the history of the effort to annex it to the United States. Mr. Koerner, in letter to Secretary Seward, dated Madrid, February 14, 1864, says:

"Letters from the island, freely published here, represent a thorough conquest and the restoration of lasting tranquility there as impossible. It is easy enough for the Spanish troops to subdue the insurgent places near the coast, where such troops can be subsisted by the fleet. But the interior is said to be so thinly peopled, so little cultivated, so densely covered with primeval forests, so destitute of roads, that no armies can penetrate into the country, where bands of natives can exist with ease, ready to issue forth whenever an opportunity offers to assail the Spanish posts."

I believe that the government of Hayti does its best (at least apparently) to prevent encouragement and material aid being given to the San Domingo people; but this being a war of races, and Spain being feared as a neighbor in the island, it cannot, weak as it is, restrain the Haytiens from affording great assistance to the insurgents. Add to all this, the terrible climate, which is making fearful ravages in the Spanish army, and it may well be believed when it said that there is hardly a man now in Spain but regrets deeply this annexation, and denounces it now as a most egregious blunder. A strong and powerful Ministry alone, however, could take the step of abandoning the fatal gift, and such a one does not at present exist, and may not exist for a long time to come. In the meanwhile the finances of Spain, never very flourishing, though lately improving, will suffer very greatly.

Mr. Perry, in a letter to Secretary Seward, dated Madrid, January 31st. 1865, says:

The Marquis of the-Habana (General Concha,) who has been twice Captain-General of Cuba, and is now out with O'Donnell, defended the policy of abandonment, and said the United States had along ago refused the annexation of Dominica (referring to the Cazneau treaty,) and that Spain had taken them up only after they had been refused by other powers.

He said that if there were anything to be apprehended from the side of the United States, or from any quarter, as a military man, he must say that he thought the policy of Spain ought to be to concentrate her power as much as possible; and the possession of Santo Domingo added no strength to Spain, but was a decided source of weakness. The resources of Cuba were uselessly employed in Santo Domingo, and they might be needed in that island itself. * * * * *

And again, under date of May 7th, 1865, he writes:

Without in any way making myself conspicuous, I have failed to embrace every occasion to converse with the Deputies and Senators in such a way as to show them the wholly imaginary basis of these apprehensions. My well known antecedents in opposition to the Jeff Davis or Pierre Soule policy of war for Cuban annexation in 1855, have again stood me in stead to produce a conviction now. I said those projects which were attributable to our shaveholding faction and undertaken for the sake of slavery by that party, which has since gone into rebellion against the government of the United States for the same cause, cannot be attributed to the government which is fighting these very men, and which maintains me as its humble representastative here. Nor is it conceivable that I should now be in the service of an administration harboring such projects, when in 1855, I made war upon the traitors who did harbor them, though it involved my separation from the service. But I had since protested against the annexation of San Domingo.

True—and this was in fact the only question on which it might be possible to breed serious difficulties between the United States and Spain—the former Spanish administration had made a great mistake in going into Dominica, and we had protested against it in such terms as we thought the case demanded. But if Spain would, as I keep saying, limit herself limits in America, she need have no apprehension at all that the United States would go out of theirs to trouble her power in her own islands. It must be tolerably evident that we could not be very ambitious to have upon our hands the question of any additional negro population now, whether slave or free.

As to Dominica, it was a source, not of strength, but of weakness and embarrassment to any power who should possess it. Spain's friends had certainly found it so, and I did not understand why they should consider the place so desirable to us.

Probably, if we had had the misfortune to have an army stationed in Dominica, and our men were dying as fast as those of Spain, we should have withdrawn from that country long ago, and the point of honor, whether those natives had beaten us or we had beaten those natives, would not have troubled us greatly.

Secretary Seward, in a letter to Mr. Koerner, dated May 6, 1864, says:

I do not think the government of the United States has ever seriously designed to ravish the Bay of Samana from the comparatively feeble people to whom it belonged, although I am aware that the scheme for the purchase of that bay were heretofore entertained by some parties connected with this government, in the times when its policy was attempted to be directed towards the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico, and Central America with a view to the establishment of a slaveholder's dominion on the shores and islands of the Gulf of Mexico. No one can speak for the indefinite political future of that region, as indeed there is a boundary beyond which statesmen cannot hope to control the future of their own country, much less the future of foreign states. It manifestly no only would not even necessary to leave to coming statesmen the consideration of questions which are distant and purely contingent. The existing agitations in Europe illustrate this truism. I can speak with some confidence, however, for the government at present, and so long as it shall be occupied with the interests and ideas with which the American people are now practically engaged, I can very confidently say that the United States are not seeking or desiring any conquest here or abroad, and that, on the contrary, they seek and desire nothing more in regard to any part of America, than that it may safely remain, under the care of its own people, in the enjoyment of republican institutions. The United States already have abundant territory, and all that they can improve. They believe that their position would be strengthened more by the establishment of free and independent governments on the continents and islands of America, than by an extension of their now already very large domain.

And on the 4th of April, 1865, he writes Mr. Perry:

This government would hail with pleasure any determination that might be adopted by European maritime powers to assure the independence of the people existing upon the island of San Domingo. Surely the adoption of such a humane policy would only be a small installment of justice to the African who, having been brought from their native continent to that island as slaves, have now emancipated themselves and established civil government. Nor is it to be easily seen how European states could avoid complications dangerous to the peace of nations if they, or any of them, should attempt intervention on that island or elsewhere in this hemisphere. certainly the United States will never interfere to disturb the peace of the African race in Hayti or elsewhere. Emancipation has become as necessary to our security as it has always been congenial with the principles of our government.

Nevertheless, while making these views known to the Spanish government, as you freely may, you must by no means forget that it is a fixed principle of this government not to enter into entangling alliances of any kind with foreign nations. While always respecting the Spanish authority in Spain, we once declined to enter into treaty speculations for non-intervention with France and Great Britain, not because we desired to reserve a right to intervene, but because we cannot enter into political contests for any general purpose with foreign powers.

THE ISLAND AND ITS RESOURCES.

San Domingo is one of the West Indian Islands extending from the sixty-seventh meridian on the east, to the seventy-fourth meridian on the west, of an average breadth of 140 miles. It contains nearly 28,000 square miles. It is separated from Cuba on the east by the windward passage, over sixty miles wide. It is 120 miles east of Jamaica, 75 west from Porto Rico, 350 miles north from the nearest point on the coast of South America, about 600 miles from Florida, and the same distance from the nearest point of Central America, Cape Cruces, it is divided into two political divisions—Hayti and San Domingo. Of these that on the west is known as Hayti, occupying two-fifths of the island, or about 10,000 square miles. It is mountains, broken up with rich and valleys, well watered, having a fertile soil, and abounding in lumber, dye-woods, indigo, coffee, sugar, cocos, tobacco and cotton. It has no manufactures worthy of the name. It has a population of about 600,000, and its exports at periods reaches annually $5,000,000. Its army is 30,000 men, its school children 9,000, its schools 375. Its laws are drawn from the code Napoleon, and, so far as its President permits, its religion is Roman Catholic. Its six principal towns are Port au Prince, with 10,000 inhabitants; Cape Haytien, with 7,000; Jacmel, with 6,000; Gonaives, 4,000; Cayes and St. Nicholas, with about 3,000. Its exports have reached 1,300,000 pounds of cotton, 43,000,000 pounds of coffee in one year, in addition to drugs, dyes and timber. Its imports include French wines, hardware from Birmingham, and other British manufactures; naval stors and provisions from America, the seventh division, which first attracted Mr. Grant's attention, San Domingo, occupies three-fifths of the Island, 18,000 miles square, with nearly eight inhabitants to each square mile. The white inhabitants are Spanish Creoles, but the larger portion of the population is African. The chief towns are Santo Domingo, with 10,000 inhabitants; Azua, 1,600; Seyba, 2,800; Santiago, 7,000; San Vega, 3,600. The City of San Domingo is well known in history; its mausoleum, of Columbus, was world famous; its cathedral its bombardment by Drake, and its periodical earthquakes are almost equally famous. Its religion is Roman Catholic. Education is neglected, as the inhabitants are too much engaged in revolutions and wars with the neighboring states of Hayti. The agriculture of the republic is neglected. It is fertile, and contains fine forests of lignumvitæ, mahogany, Brazil wood, and of various ornamental and dye-woods. They export hides, tobacco, fruits, and coarse textile fabrics. It imports merchandise from Europe, and large quantities of provisions from America. It has a navy of six vessels and an army of 20,000 men.

ATLANTA POST-OFFICE, }
ATLANTA, GA., January 13, 1871. }

Editor Constitution—SIR: In your paper of this date, a complaint is made by a writer, signed "Milledgeville," who complains of delay of mails between "Atlanta and Milledgeville."

Now, let me state the facts, so far as this office is concerned:

Very soon after the completion of the Augusta and Macon Railroad, one of the editors or managers of THE DAILY CONSTITUTION called at my office and read a letter from a subscriber, in which was shown that mails could reach "Milledgeville," if sent by evening train to Macon, and then forwarded from the Macon office to Milledgeville next morning over the Augusta and Macon Railroad.

Subsequently, two other letters, one of them was from the Postmaster at Milledgeville, in which he requested the sending of mails via Macon, because of greater expedition.

Now, I desire to inform "Milledgeville," and the rest of mankind, that from the first day requesting a change, the evening editions of newspapers, together with letters for Milledgeville, have positively left this office in a brass lock pouch for Macon, reaching Macon before daybreak next morning.

JAS. L. DUNNING, P. M.

Financial Condition of Tennessee

The Legislature of Tennessee, authorized the Treasurer of the State to negotiate a loan of $300,000. The Treasurer reports that he "could not find any responsible parties willing to lend us upon long time, with bonds alone as collateral, without the passage of proper revenue laws. The publication of the notice that we would resist all bonds illegally issued; operated very greatly to impair faith in our future good intentions, and although the present price of our bonds has not been changed very materially, yet they are not available as a basis which to effect long loans; they argue that a State which owes over $35,000,000 in bonds, and will not pass laws sufficient to defray current house expenses, does not intend to pay bonds or interest; and money cannot be had upon them, for such parties who would take them at about 40 cents, then sell our bonds and lend a part of the proceeds, keeping wide margin in their own hands; then when we got ready to pay back the money borrowed, we should probably have trouble in finding the bonds.

The Treasurer presents the following estimate of the demands upon the Treasury for 1870 and 1871, remarking that it is not a fancy estimate, but really under the actual amount:

Outstanding warrants, January 1, 1871	$ 800,000 00
Claims for 1870 not yet audited,	140,000 00
Loan in New York and interest.	145,000 00
Insane, Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, January 1, 1871	82,000 00
Estimated amount yet due common schools out of the tax of 1869	200,000 00
Current expenses for 1871	650,000 00
	$1,987,000 00
To this add Tennessee money out	1,200,000 00
Total	$3,187,000 00

At 80 cents on $100 we would desire a revenue of about $1,600,000, two-thirds of which probably would be paid in Tennessee money, but under a proper law most of the Tennessee money would be absorbed by the merchants and others, privilege taxes, so that we could possibly under stringent collection laws collect enough out of a tax of 80 cents and out of back taxes, to manage to meet current expenses and take up all outstanding warrants. To meet all these house expenses and pay interest would take a tax of $1 50 on the $100."

Dunlap Scott's Letter on the Lease of the State Road.

From the Rome Courier.]

ROME, GA., January 9, 1871.

Mr. Editor: In compliance with your request, I submit the following statement of facts connected with the history of the bill to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad in the last General Assembly. I have to rely altogether on memory, as the Journals of the House have not yet been published, and hence may commit some inaccuracies.

Before proceeding directly to the statement, allow me, by way of introduction, to say that the idea of leasing the road is not a new one, but has been discussed for years, past, and urged by our ablest and best statesmen.

In 1853, Governor Cobb, one of Georgia's wisest sons and purest patriots, urged the lease with all the power and influence of his great intellect, and by reference to his annual message of 1853 it will be observed that the plan he recommended corresponds very closely with the bill which passed the last Legislature.

Gov. Cobb said this plan would "secure the three great objects to be attained:

First, the retention of the State's interest in the road.

Second, the uniform and permanent system for its management, and

Third, a certain and reliable revenue from it." * * * *

"It (the road) will be relieved from the difficulties which I have shown must always, more or less, attend it's management under State control, and finally insure the regular receipt into the Treasury of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum."

In 1855, Governor H. V. Johnson, in his message, after referring to the various plans suggested for the management of the road, says: "I refer to these propositions to demonstrate what I believe to be indispensable to meet the expectations of the people of the whole State, and that is the necessity of removing its administration beyond the arena of politics—of taking it from Executive control—of making it independent of party influences. However widely different the various propositions are, they afford conclusive evidence of the restlessness of the popular mind on the subject. The sentiment is all pervading, and is manifested in a thousand forms that is expected and demanded at your hands. I have no hesitation in expressing the firm belief that it were better to adopt any one of these propositions, than permit the road to be managed under the present mode of its organization.

The idea of this vast capital being subjected to the fluctuations of party politics—confided to agents who, as a general rule, will be changed every two years in obedience to the utterances of the ballot box, is preposterous and ridiculous in the extreme. It is only railroad men who understand the conduct of these great works. Politicians who aspire to gubernatorial honors, know but little, if anything, about it."

These are the utterances of wise and prudent men, whose names are enrolled with the great statesmen of the age.

The opinions of Governors might be quoted, but the foregoing is sufficient to demonstrate that wisdom, as well as public sentiment, has long demanded the removal of this great public interest beyond the corrupt and corrupting influences of party politics.

And the miserable management of the Road for the last two years, not only proves the wisdom of the recommendations above quoted, but affords a living illustration of the cruel and wicked purposes for which bad men may use it, to accomplish selfish ends.

The road not only has failed to pay any thing into the Treasury, but its incomes (it is believed) has been used to oppress and to keep in political vassalage the State of Georgia. I have long believed that it was not wielding any revenue to the State. I have long believed that it was being managed for the advancement of partisan ends, rather than for the promotion of the public weal. With these convictions, and to thwart other schemes which I believed would otherwise have passed and resulted in great detriment to the best interests of the State, I introduced the bill to lease, believing that with a united Democratic vote we could carry enough Republicans to secure its passage, and thereby defeat the more obnoxious measures.

Two other bills affecting the road were introduced in the House, one predicated upon the recommendations of Superintendant Blodgett and Governor Bullock, appropriating half a million of dollars to the repair of the road, and known as "Blodgett's Bill," and which the Finance Committee reported back, with the recommendation "that it do pass."

The other was introduced by Mr. Bryant, of Richmond, incorporating a company, to be known as "the Western and Atlantic Railway Company," naming the corporators, to-wit: General Austell, Judge Lochrane, and others, (I do not remember all the names) to lease the road for a term of thirty years (I believe, but am not positively certain as to the time,) and fixing no minimum price per month, leaving amount of rent to the discretion of the leasing power, and providing, further, said corporators might, at any time during their term of lease, purchase the road at five or five and a quarter millions of dollars, and that the State should not refuse to take her bonds in payment.

I opposed the last named bill because it proposed to lease to a particular company, cutting off all competition without fixing a price for the lease; because it vested said company with authority to purchase the road, if it proved profitable, for less than its present value; because it required the State to take bonds, if tendered, at par. This would have enabled speculators to have purchased bonds at a great sacrifice, and bought a great public work, estimated at from eight to ten millions of dollars, at a mere nominal price.

I opposed the Blodgett and Bullock appropriation bill, because I believed that under fair management, the road would not only keep up its repairs, but pay a handsome revenue into the treasury. On motion, all three of the bills were taken up, and set down to a day certain. On the morning they were taken up for consideration, I got hold of a printed certificate, which excited suspicious apprehensions in my own mind, and I read it publicly on the floor of the House. I was informed that a large number of them were in existence. By whom they were gotten up or for what purpose I do not know. That must be left to conjecture. The following is an exact copy of the certificate:

"CERTIFICATE NO.— CAPITAL $5,000,000.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY CO.

This certificate will entitle the holder whose name is endored on the back, to —— shares of one hundred dollars each, in the capital stock of this company. Said endorsement on the back of this certificate, to be witnessed by the party issuing the same."

Whether it was intended as a corruption fund or not, I do not know. I only know the certificates were in existence.

It was ascertained sometime beforehand, that the last two measures mentioned would be brought forward, and Democrats were apprehensive that one or the other would pass, and dreaded the consequences to the State. To head them off, and protect the best we could this great State enterprise, my bill was introduced at the time it was. I at once consulted the wisest and best men in the State about the propriety of the measure.

Among the men distinguished for statesmanship and political sagacity, and whom the people of Georgia have ever delighted to honor, I may mention Mr. Stephens and Gen. Toombs, knowing that the integrity of those men, and their devotion to the State had never been questioned.

Mr. Stephens, in his recent letter on the lease of the road, gave substantially his reply to my letter. He added further, "I have for years been of opinion if it were out of the hands of State officers, it would be much better for the interests of the people. It is now the source of great corruption, and no profit."

Gen. Toombs' reply was thirty days en route, and did not reach me until after the bill passed. He said that of the various measures before the Legislature, "a lease is best, and the shortest lease the best lease. I have always wished to sell the road, but the terms are of the highest importance to the State Treasury, and to the public interest."

With such a Legislature as was then in power, for nor any one else who had the interest of the State at heart, thought it advisable to sell.

I also telegraphed to Mr. Jno. P. King, President of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Mr. Wm. Wadley, of the Central Road, Mr. White, of the Macon and Western Road, and other distinguished railroad men, to meet me in Atlanta on a certain day, to consider the bill and to devise the best measure possible for the protection and promotion of this great work, and of the general interest of the State, growing out of it.

Messrs. King, White, Hazelhurst, Pratt, and perhaps one or two others, met me and reviewed the bill, after suggesting several amendments, which I afterwards engrafted on the bill. I understood all of them to approve it as the best that could be done under the circumstances.

Mr. Cumming, of Savannah, telegraphed me that Mr. Wadley was in New York, but had telegraphed General Lawton to act for him, but General Lawton was in bed sick, and Mr. Wilder was sent in his place. He reached Atlanta too late for the interview, but I submitted the bill to him, and understood him to endorse it, in about the same terms the other gentlemen had done.

Numerous other persons were consulted —among them the proprietors of two or three of the most influential papers of the State. I remember the proprietor of one of the ablest and most popular papers in Georgia, occupied as I was by me at the time of its introduction, read it before hand, approved it and telegraphed a synopsis of it to his paper.

Mr. King afterwards wrote me that he had some misgivings about the profits of the lease to the lessees, and would much rather have nothing to do with it, individually. But for the interest of the State and the tax-payers, the question has but one side, and that in favor of the lease. You are right in believing that the road will never make anything in the hands of politicians, without regard to the party in power. It is doubtful if it ever has paid any net profits, even when the country was less demoralized than now. The amount of the lease, therefore, will be so much clear gain to the State, and if you succeed, a debt of gratitude will be due from every tax payer and every well-wisher of the State.

Thus it will be seen that impressed with the great responsibility and importance of the measure, and appreciating the embarrassments and difficulties surrounding us, we sought the counsel of the wisest statesmen and the ablest railroad men in the State.

The bill has many defects doubtless—some of them were not seen at the time—others were unavoidable under the circumstances. I favored a shorter time. Others wiser than I favored a longer term. I advocated the fixing of the minimum price at thirty-five thousand dollars, in gold, per month, but a majority of those whom I consulted counseled against it, believing that responsible parties would not take it at that price.

Yielding to their superior judgment, the minimum was fixed at $25,000, at which price I understand it has been leased. Even at this price, it will pay three-fifths of the taxes on the State, as now assessed, per annum, thus relieving the people of a great burden.

As to whether there has been fraud and corruption in the letting of the road, I do not know, but if there has been, I trust it will be ferreted out. I know it was the intention of the bill that the party who would give the largest amount per month to the State, and who would otherwise comply with the requirements of the measure, should be entitled to the lease.

No candid, honest man can give it any other construction. Governor Bullock evidently so construed it, otherwise, his proclamation giving for bids was a mere farce to divert public attention from a contemplated fraud.

I will add, in conclusion, that the bill received the unique vote of every Democrat, present, in the both branches of the General Assembly, except Dr. Parks, of Gwinnett, who favored the five hundred thousand dollars appropriation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DUNLAP SCOTT.

Land Surveys in Oregon.

The commissioner general of the land office has just received additional sub-division surveys in Central Oregon, extending over an area of 10,100 acres. The land embraced in these surveys are situate in the western part of Wasco county, between Deschutes river and the Cascade mountains, and are chiefly valuable for grazing purposes, and the heavy growth of pine timber. There are extensive wet tracts formed in some localities by the dammimg of the stream by the beavers.

☞ Vice President Colfax thinks the Democratic victories down South augur well for the Republican party in 1872, because they produced Ku-Klux outrages and negro massacres, and so warned the true men of the country what a disaster a Presidential victory in 1872 would be. This may serve very well for 1872; but surely the Republican party doesn't expect to live on such "negative virtues" as massacred darkies forever. Vice President Colfax may like it very well, but it can't be very satisfactory to the darkies.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ Senator Morrill, of Vermont, suggests the propriety of imposing a tax of one dollar on each application for office, and the same on each signature thereto, where the salary of the place sought is $1,000, and fifty cents extra where it exceeds that sum. The beauty of this is, that it not only forms a fund for offices, but makes it the first duty of every successful bidder to steal himself whole. To do so, an appropriation of at least ten times the amount of his tax will seem about right

☞ The Sacramento Reporter, rejoicing in the fact that for cooking purposes beet sugar has been found fully equal to the finest imported brown sugars, says: "This is gratifying, for it holds out the certainty of a new and beneficial industrial interest for California. We can manufacture here all the sugar needed for home consumption, and enough besides to supply contiguous territories, thus saving to the State over three millions per annum, which will be expended here, and developing home resources and increasing the resident population."

☞ A confidence man, who had assumed to be a San Francisco physician of extensive practice, when called upon, in a Massachusetts town, to produce his credentials, indignantly presented a letter which recommended him "here" in high terms, and ended with, "Yours in Krist."

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Porter's nomination has been confirmed by a vote of 30 to 10.

The prospects of Judge Chase's restoration to health, is encouraging.

Seigel declines the Secretaryship of the Dominican Commission.

The Judiciary Committee voted down the proposition, that the 14th and 15th amendments, confer female suffrage. Loughridge and Butler alone, voting aye.

Large numbers of notables attended Perry Fuller's funeral to-day.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, with an abstract of the papers in the War Department, relative to outrages committed in North Carolina and other Southern States. The abstract covers reports from 1867 to 1870.

Leggett has been confirmed Commissioner of Patents.

The Senate, after four hours spent in Executive Session, upon Porter's confirmation, adjourned until Monday.

In the House private bills were passed relieving the Kentucky University and several Tennessee people.

The bill authorizing the issue of five hundred million bonds, passed with an amendment leaving the quarterly payment of the interest discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury. It goes before the Senate for concurrence.

The bill on appropriations was resumed.

A motion to abolish the Bureau on Education failed. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13.—A special to the Telegram from London states that dispatches from Paris of the 9th and 10th confirm the destructive effect of the enemy's guns in the neighborhood of Luxembourg. The destruction of buildings in that neighborhood is everywhere visible.

The southwest suburban part of the city is in ruins. The damage to the buildings in the neighborhood of St. Jacques is great. The general impression was that neither life nor property was safe in that vicinity.

The battery at Clamart is doing the Prussians good service. Shells undoubtedly reach the Place de la Concorde.

The Ocean Bank was included in excess of the value of the bonds held as collateral over the loan, with the interest upon the difference. Negligence on the part of the bank whereby the bonds were stolen is established.

Arrived—Adger.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—Dion beat Derry, in a match game of billiards, on the 139th inning. The score was 500 points against 497.

G. M. Ford, of Calcago, left papers at Van Conver, indicating his intention to drown himself.

William Stokes, of Oregon, was killed over a horse-race quarrel.

Peter Mullen was found murdered near San Diago yesterday.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, has been appointed Secretary to the Dominican commission, and has accepted. The steamer Tennessee will leave New York, with the commission, on Monday next.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, January 13.—The printers have resumed work at the old prices.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Bismarck telegraphs the North German Legation here, that in consequence of the detachment of the German merchant navy by France, the declaration made at the beginning of the war, that vessels that have no contraband of war on board shall be exempt from capture by German war vessels, is withdrawn, but the withdrawal will not go into effect until four weeks from date.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The World's special says that a Berlin dispatch states that reinforcements now on their way to join the German armies in France, and those in readiness to go, number two hundred thousand men, raising the German force to one million.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, January 13.—The Austrian Delegation has passed the army estimates.

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX, January 13.—A general battle was fought on the 11th instant, under the walls of Lemons. The Germans attacked the French army of the Loire, along the whole line. General Ganeglberg, who commanded the right wing, held his position on the right bank of the Dulone, and General Colombon the left and center. The fight was desperate for six hours. The French maintained most of their positions. The Prussian losses are estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded. The extent of the French loss is unknown, but is serious.

VERSAILLES, January 13.—There was fighting near Lemons on Wednesday. The Germans captured the suburbs of Champagne and Chateau Arche, with seven pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. The number of prisoners taken at those points has swelled to 5,000.

In the East, General Von Werden is following up his victory. After the battle of Villerseael, he continued his movement on the left flank of the French, meeting with no opposition.

General Monteuffel has passed through Versailles on his way to his new command in the East.

ENGLAND.

LONDON January 13.—Permoy, under General Du Chausey, was completely defeated, near Lemons by the second German army, commanded by Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. The Germans have occupied Lemons, capturing large quantities of supplies and war material. The French army is being pursued.

Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury, died suddenly to-day.

The Inman Line have dispatched the steamer City of Doubling to the assistance of the City of Brooklyn.

Another terrible explosion occurred in a colliery near New Castle, in Staffordshire, twenty persons were killed and injured.

The Times has the following special: Versailles January 12—evening.—The bombardment was heavy until this afternoon. Several fires are seen within the French lines. The Prussians are crowding in front of Clamart and Meudon.

The picket of the Bavarians was surprised near Clamart by a sortie.

The French have erected new batteries.

The British foreign office has received dispatches from the legation at Pekin, to December 31st. They report that there have been no further troubles, and advices from the Chinese Ports are satisfactory.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; sales 5,200 bales; middlings 15½.

Flour—Southern active; common 6 25a 6 65; choice to good extra 6 70a8 35. Whisky firm at 72. Wheat feverish but firm; winter red and amber western 1 48a1 52. Corn closed dull at 79a80. Pork firmer; old 19 50; new 21 00a21 25. Beef weak. Lard firmer; kettle 12½. Turpentine 48. Rosin, strained 2 15a2 20. Tallow dull at 8½a9. Freights more active.

Money easy at 6a7. Sterling quietat 9¼a9¾. Gold 109. Governments animated; 62s 9¾. Southerns animated, fluctuating and generally better. Tennessees 63. Virginias 67; new 63. Louisianas 64; new 60; Levees 67; 8s 80. Alabamas 65; 5s 69. Georgias 78; 7s 88. North Carolinas 45; new 22½; South Carolinas 80; new 62.

LATER—Freight—wheat per sail 5½d; cotton 9-32nd-32d; wheat and corn per steam 6½d; flour 3d; cotton 5-16a¾. Banks report an increased supply of National Bank notes. Sterling quiet, but rates well sustained in consequence of the small supply of bills offering. The gold market is devoid of general interest. Sixes 10½ 62s 9½; 4s 8½; 5s 8½; new 7s; 7 8s; 8s 8½; 40s 7½. Southerns attracting more attention; bidding prices this afternoon, not only advanced in several cases, but were more widely distributed.

On last call there was considerable business in South Carolinas at 61½a62½, with a sharp advance. New Tennessees firmer. Georgias also higher. Alabamas lower.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Flour in good demand and with full prices. Corn drooping at 50a52. Pork buoyant and unsettled at 20 00. Lard excited, kettle 12½. Bacon in limited demand but buoyant; shoulders 9½; clear sides 11a11½. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, January 13.—Cotton steady; middlings 14; net receipts 158 bales; gross receipts 403; sales 102; stock 2,091; receipts of the week 1,087; exports coastwise 1,892; sales of the week 360.

SAVANNAH, January 13.—Cotton in light demand; middlings 14½a14¾; net receipts 5,761 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,996; coastwise 1,810; sales 1,500; stock 79,690; net receipts for the week 27,737; exports to Great Britain 18,281; to the Continent 3,780; coastwise 8,786; sales of the week 10,000.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings 14½a14¾; net receipts 7,100 bales; gross 7,128; exports to Great Britain 10,460; coastwise 962; sales 7,150; stock 209,818; net receipts of the week 44,967; gross 47,253; exports to Great Britain 4,244; to Breman 7,236; to Genoa 4,637; to Barcelona 2,367; to Vera Cruz 1,465; coastwise 7,230; sales of week 69,000.

Flour dull; superfine 5 50; double 5 75; treble 6 00. Corn easier; yellow 70; white 77. Oats, St. Louis 58; Galena 60. Bran 1 90. Hay, prime 30.00; choice 32 00. Pork firm, 21 75 offered, asking 22 00. Bacon, clear rib 12a12½; clear 13; hams 18a19. Lard, tierce 12¾a12¾; keg 14a14¼. Sugar quiet; prime 9a 9½. Molasses firm; common 35a40; prime 45 a50; choice 59a60. Whisky firm at 1 05a1 07. Coffee prime 19a20. Sterling 20½. Sight ½ discount. Gold 10½.

CITY POINT, January 13.—Net receipts of the week 320 bales.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Flour active and favors buyers. Wheat, corn and oats firm. Pork 21 00a21 50; bacon active, rib sides 11¼; clear rib sides 12¾; shoulders 10; hams 16a18. Lard 12; Whisky 86.

Cotton less active and prices lower, middlings 14¾; net receipts 236; gross 373; exports coastwise, 499; sales 673; stock 12,079. Receipts for the week, 1,589; gross 4,835; exports to the Continent, 1,680. Coastwise 1,470; Sales for the week 3,098.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Flour,low grades scarce; superfine 4 25a4 50. Corn firm at 44a 46. Mess pork higher, at 19 50a20 00. Shoulders 9; clear sides 12.

AUGUSTA, January 13.—Cotton market quiet at 14¼a14¾ for middlings; sales 813 bales; receipts 814.

PROVIDENCE, January 13.—Net receipts of the week 500.

MOBILE, January 13.—Cotton quiet, middlings 14½; net receipts 2,294 bales; exports coastwise 192; sales 1,500; stock on hand 56,821; net receipts of the week 15,546 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,814; to the Continent 6,023; sales 14,200.

CHARLESTON, January 13.—Cotton steady; middlings 14¾; sales 700 bales; net receipts 1,470; exports to Great Britain 1,214; coastwise 1,617; stock 351,125; net receipts of the week 9,953; gross receipts 9,983; exports to Great Britain 1,214; exports to Spain 2,293; coastwise 3,444; sales of the week 6,000.

BOSTON, January 13.—Cotton dull, nothing doing; middlings 15; sales 200 bales; net receipts 242; gross receipts 1,072, stock 6,500; sales of the week 2,160; net receipts of the week 937; gross receipts 2,504.

GALVES

The Daily Constitution.

Atlanta, Georgia, January 14, 1871.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Southern Female College—J. N. Bradshaw.
Dissolution—Low & Stanton.
Desirable house to rent—Box 281.
Hall for rent—R. K. Bennett.
To the public—W. R. Pendley.
Mrs. Madden and Miss Doonan—Music Teachers.
Port Gaines Lottery—W. H. Owen.

A. S. & T. C. MAYSON have a large sale this morning of Government stores.

JUDGE HIRAM WARNER, of the Supreme Court, is in the city.

QUICK TIME.—C. C. Hammock, auctioneer, sold, on Thursday, 81 lots in two hours and fifteen minutes.

PASSENGER trains on the Air-Line Road are running to the cross-road, eight miles beyond Norcross.

QUITE a large number of colored persons came to the city yesterday, on the various trains, to attend a Conference of the Colored Methodist Church.

A CROSSING has been laid on Peachtree street, just west of Methodist Church. Highly acceptable to pedestrians.

GENERAL P. M. B. YOUNG, member of Congress from this District, left for Washington city last night.

COLONEL WIER BOYD and Judge G. D. Rice of Dahlonega, and Jasper Dorsey and Dr. M. F. Stephenson, of Gainesville, are in the city.

THE grading and other work on Collins at its junction with Decatur street, and the work being done on the last named street, as far out as East Butler, is a great improvement.

ONE of the most magnificent signs and beautiful lamps that we have seen anywhere since the war, can be examined at Mr. Johnny Kimbro's, or the "Turf Exchange," on Decatur street. They corresponds with the splendor of his saloon.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The January Term of the Supreme Court begins on next Monday. THE CONSTITUTION will have daily reports of its proceedings, furnished and prepared by Col. N. J. Hammond, Supreme Court Reporter. Parties desirous of securing accurate reports of the proceedings of the Supreme Court will do well to send on their subscriptions at once for THE CONSTITUTION.

AMONG the arrivals at the Kimball House on yesterday, we were happy to meet one of the literary ladies of Georgia, who is familiarly known to the public by the nom de plume "Cincinta." She was accompanied by a number of her young female friends from Macon and Columbus. The party seemed to be in fine health and spirits, and returned south last evening. Mrs. Castlen came to our city to look after the interests of her late publication, Autumn Dreams, which is a poem of high merit, and has found a ready sale in the Southern States. Our sister city, Macon, has the honor of being the birth place of this popular poetess.

FAMILY GATHERING.—On Tuesday last, John P. Marbut, of DeKalb, had a gathering of his family at his residence near Lithonia. He has four sons and two daughters married, and one single daughter. His sons served under the banner of the "Lost Cause" for four years, and came on unhurt. One son and family came from Arkansas; another from Fulton county; another from Newton, and another from Rockdale county, to attend the gathering. It was a feast of rejoicing to all, notwithstanding the mother has been bed-ridden for almost twenty years. The display of fine turnips, potatoes and other good things, proves that there was "life in the old land yet," when such a live farmer as John P. Marbut managed affairs. He's a practical and successful farmer as is demonstrated year after year by his fine crops. He raises native hay for superior as much that is sold from the East. The hearts of the old people were made glad by the gathering around the family hearth-stone of sons and daughters and grand children.

A pleasing incident, after dinner, was that of weighing the babies. There were six couples, and each couple had its baby. The weights ranged from six-teen to twenty-three pounds.

May they live to enjoy many more such family reunions.

THE BALL AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE.—*Mr. Local*: There was the sound of revelry, and the Kimball House gathered the beauty and intelligence, etc. The poet—who inquired the author of Byron's Works, will be called upon to locate the present quotation. No previous mention being made in the CONSTITUTION, of this great success, as a dancing party, at the above House—better late than never—this will be inserted to make amends honorable. The fact is, nevertheless true, above the use and abuse of fiction, that a graphic description will hardly do justice to the occasion.

Our most esteemed, beautiful and accomplished hostesses appeared arrayed in all the elegance and fashion of the season, and did the honors of receiving their friends with a queenly grace not surpassed anywhere.

It was a matter of general remark among strangers, that the assembled ladies—some for elegance of attire, and all of them for beauty and grace—could not be equaled by any like number in any city in the Union. No. of Atlanta, feel proud of this remark, and only regret that some more of our reigning beauties, who were invited, did not attend.

Not only was the occasion graced by so much that was lovely and beautiful in woman, but was honored by much that was distinguished, respected and enterprise were there blended in one harmonious throng, bringing among our men. Beauty, wealth and enterand nothing occurred to mar the pleasure and enjoyment of the occasion. At one period, the elegant saloon appeared to be crowded; at another moment there was room for as many more, such the remarkable adaptation of this house for entertainments of the kind. But in honor to our fair hostesses, some of us may never hope to see again a party at that house, which will eclipse this one, except it is called into existence by the fair ladies who presided on this occasion.

The hours passed away merrily with dance, the wine being omitted, to the seasonable hour, when supper was announced. Four long tables, well supplied with all that could tempt and refresh, the company sat down to and enjoyed. This gay and festive throng returned again to the dancing saloon, only to break up at the sound of delightful music, playing "Home, sweet Home," about 3:35 in the morning. RING.

Official.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL—*Atlanta, Jan.* 13, 1871.—Council met. Present—Hon. D. F. Hammond, Mayor, and Aldermen Cassin, Wells, Lowry, McLendon, Fowler, Rice, Finch, Graham, Snyder and Grubb.

RECONSIDERATION.

Upon reading the Minutes, Alderman Wells moved a reconsideration of the Minutes so far as relates to the appointment of Alderman Snyder Chairman of Police Committee.

His Honor, Mayor Hammond, decided the motion out of order.

Alderman Wells appealed from the decision of the chair.

His Honor, the Mayor, refused to put the appeal, contending that he had no right to make such a motion.

Alderman Wells contended that he, as a member of Council, had a right to appeal.

Aldermen Fowler and Rice sustained Alderman Wells in his appeal from the decision of the Mayor.

Alderman Cassin wanted the people to understand the position of the Mayor, and the position of the Council. The Mayor stood before the people as a Democrat. Mr. Snyder did not sympathize with our people or the people with him. For the sake of harmony and peace, he favored a reconsideration.

His Honor the Mayor wanted the law for the appeal.

Alderman Wells read section three of the Rules of Decorum.

After consultation, and Alderman Snyder expressing no desire to serve on the committee, Alderman Wells withdrew his appeal.

His Honor the Mayor pledged himself not to avail himself of any parliamentary rules to prevent reconsideration at the next meeting.

The confirming of the minutes postponed until next meeting.

PETITIONS.

S. B. Hoyt appeared in behalf of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway Company, asking for the granting to the road the use of Shipley street for railroad purposes. Referred to special committee, consisting of Alderman Lowry, Fowler, McLendon.

Of some colored persons for the use of City Hall on Wednesday night next, for a political meeting. Referred to committee on Public Buildings and grounds, with power to act.

Of sundry citizens for the opening and working of Forest Avenue. Referred to Street Committee, with power to act.

Of T. G. W. Crussell, stating that he considered himself Superintendent of the Streets *de jure* and *de facto*, and was ready to discharge the duties of his office. Tabled.

Of L. P. Thomas, for remuneration for services in Marshall's office two and one-third months. Referred to Tax Committee.

Of C. Fisher, agent for Reed's medical soap, for license to sell the same. Tabled.

Of Mrs. Latham for a free license to sell groceries. Referred to Relief Committee.

Of a colored woman, for relief for her son, who broke an arm while possum hunting. Referred to City Physician in the ward in which he lives.

Of General A. H. Terry for relief for Nathan Brown, an express driver, who was accidentally shot during the attack on the calaboose, at the municipal election. Referred to Relief Committee.

NUISANCES.

The Marshall reported the sewer in rear of the American Hotel, and a house in the Railroad Park, as nuisances.

The first referred to Street Committee, and the Marshal ordered to abate the second by removing it from the ground.

Alderman Finch reported street walkers at night as a nuisance, and that the Marshal take care of

on, and everybody had a right to walk in them as long as they behaved themselves.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The returns of the election of officers of the Fire Department were read, with a protest signed by W. R. Biggers, complaining of frauds and requesting the appointment of a committee of investigation. Action on it postponed.

"POWER TO ACT."

Alderman Cassin moved to reconsider the granting of plenary powers to Street Committee to act. Reconsidered.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Recommending the payment of bills amounting to $300,51. Adopted.

SECRET SESSION.

Council went into secret session and elected Dr. W. N. Judson Physician for the Fourth Ward, and Dr. W. C. Moore Physician for the Fifth Ward.

Drs. D. C. O'Keefe, T. S. Powell, J. P. Logan, H. L. Wilson, and J. W. Craig were elected members of the Board of Health.

The office of Second Deputy Marshal was dispensed with.

Council then adjourned.

☞ J. M. McCauley has been appointed a detective in the Internal Revenue service, and is assigned to duty in Georgia and Florida.

☞ A Connecticut ruralist, whose load of hay was found to develop several healthy boulders, remembered that he "druv putty close to a stun wall" on his way to market.

Local and Business Notices.

A MOST delightful Dessert may be found in the new article of food, SEA MOSS FARINE, which can be purchased for twenty-five cents a package, that will produce sixteen quarts of most excellent Blanc Mange, or a proportionate quantity of custards, light puddings, farinas, creams, sauces, gruel, Charlotte Russe, etc. This seems almost incredible but it is vouched for by ladies of the highest respectability, who append their names to their statements. The Company state at least fifty delicious dishes can be made from the Sea Moss Farine, and give in their circular the recipes for many of them. We consider Mr. Rand's discovery a highly important one for the millions, and indeed for all classes of society, in these stringent times.

jan8-deod1wawlt

FORTY Barrels Cherry Brandy just received at Kenny's Chicago Ale Depot, on Pryor street.

july6-dif

IF YOU want Soda, Cream Tartar, Black Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs, Mace, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street.

july10-dly

Go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, and get the best Lubricating Oil that is made for fine machinery.

july10-dly

GREAT bargains in Dry Goods are being sold at John Keely's, corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets. His Bargain Counter is now covered with desirable goods, which will be sold at surprisingly low prices, and many classes of goods are represented on it.

Call and examine, as bargains are guaranteed.

jan8-1w

If you want Rosedalis, Koskoo, McLean's Cordial, Tutt's Sarsaparilla, or Radway's Ready Resolvent, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street.

july10-dly

IF YOU want pure Drugs go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street.

july10-dly

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—For Comedones, Blackworm or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the Face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Depot 49 Bond Street, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

jan8-d1wawlt

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, stopping up of the nose, at times giving nasal twang to voice, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, feel dull and stupid, have pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in Consumption, or Insanity, and end in the grave. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect specific for Catarrh, which he sends to any address, postpaid, for sixty cents. Sold by most druggists everywhere.

jan8-d1wawlt

AN ENEMY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. Dyspepsia not only destroys health, but it banishes happiness from the family. A Dyspeptic is not only unhappy himself, but he makes all around him unhappy. Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills is a certain remedy for it.

jan1-d1w

Wide Awake! Wide Awake!

TO THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA.

WE are now prepared to make BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions to order. If you want Patent Leather, Cork-soles, Box-toed, Water-proof, Lined, stitch or Pumps of the finest French Calf Skin, we can furnish them to you at short notice and warrant the fit, the color and workmanship of the finest English Sole Leather, Uppers in the most approved style. Call and see us at our Shop, Pryor street, in front of the Theater, if you want the finest and best fitting Boots in the city.

WANTED—Five first-class Boot-Makers. None others need apply.

jan28-dly C. HUGHES & SON.

Attention Claimants Against the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

THE Board of Commissioners to audit claims against the Western and Atlantic Railroad have met and organized, and ordered the publication of the following:

ORDERED: That the Clerk publish notice that the Board is organized and ready to investigate claims against the Western and Atlantic Railroad, that prefered by affidavit, or affidavits, showing the justice thereof, and that the sum is still due and unpaid.

In disputed cases the Board will make such order in regard to testimony as it may deem proper in such particular case, and in cases already pending in court interrogatories sued out in the same can be used as evidence.

The Board, in conducting the business, will be governed by and conform to the laws of Arbitration as far as applicable.

The Board will meet on the 5th and 6th instant at the office of Hillyer & Rice. It will reassemble at the 12th instant.

A. B. CULBREATH,
Clerk Committee.

jan5-tf

☞ This space is intended for Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s Carpet Store, but they are so busy that they have not time to write out an advertisement.

jan8-dlw

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Fulton County, Georgia, we will sell, before the Court House door, in Atlanta, within the legal hours of sale, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT,

the following property, to-wit:

Lot No. 107, fronting east on Peachtree street 100 feet, and running back along Ellis street 207 feet, being the residence lot of Dr. Chapman Powell, deceased.

Also: one-third interest in city lot No. 3, at the junction of Peachtree and Broad streets, on which there is a three-story block of brick buildings, known as the "Powell Block."

Also: one-fifty lot, with brick store thereon, now occupied by Cox & Moore, and a Bowling Alley up stairs, fronting south-east on Peachtree street 25½ feet, and having a depth of 100 feet.

Also: one-fifty lot, adjoining the above on the south, upon which there is a wood building, known as the "Office" of the said deceased, fronting on Peachtree street 25½ feet, and running back 100 feet, both of the last mentioned two lots being parts of city lot No. 68, and all of the above lots being parts of land lot No. 78.

Also: part of city lot No. 2, of land lot No. 77, on the corner of Peachtree and Decatur streets, fronting 76 feet on Peachtree street, and 56 feet on Decatur street, subdivided into four lots, as per plat; all being in the 14th District of originally Henry, now Fulton, County, sold as the property of Dr. Chapman Powell, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

This property comprises some of the most central and valuable in the city of Atlanta, and persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine it before the sale.

Terms: Half cash; balance Six Months, with legal interest.

For information, apply to WALLACE & FOWLER, Real Estate Agents; or to the undersigned.

WM. A. FOWLER,
JOHN J. POWELL,
Administrators.

Atlanta, December 11th, 1870. dec11-dawid.

TO RENT,

THE ATLANTA HOUSE formerly known as Cowart House, on Decatur Street.

Apply to L. B. DAVIS.
jan13—d3t Insurance Agent.

A. S. MAYSON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES

At Auction!

Saturday Morning, 14th January, at 10 o'clock.

100 DOZ. CAN FRUITS, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, Raspberries, Fine Apples, Plums, etc., etc., preserved and fresh and in good order.

Also, one good Iron Safe, in perfect order.

Also, a large lot of Parlor and Bed-room Furniture, 3 Carriages, 2 Buggies, 2 Spring Wagons, 4 good Horses, 3 Cook and 4 Heating Stoves, 50 doz. good Brooms, Bacon, Soap, and other articles too numerous to mention.

By A. S. & T. C. MAYSON, Auctioneers,
jan13—d2t No. 2 DeGive's Opera House.

AT AUCTION!

☞ IN FRONT OF OUR OFFICE,

Next door to James' Bank, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

☞ SATURDAY, the 14th inst.,

Two Excellent Dray Mules,

—AND A—

NEW 2-HORSE DRAY.

WITH Dray-bed and fine new body, and a SET OF FINE DOUBLE HARNESS. Will be sold separately, or all together, as may be considered advisable.

Terms cash. Titles clear and indisputable.

BELL & HAMMOCK,
jan13—d2t Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

The Cuthbert Factory.

PROPOSALS will be received for the Sale or Lease of the above property. It is worked by steam, has capacity to manufacture 800 bales of cotton per year; nearly new; in good condition. Operatives houses, etc., in good order.

Cuthbert, Ga., January 13, 1871.—dlawtt JNO. F. KIDDOO.

IN the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Henry Hirsch, in Bankruptcy, at Atlanta, Jan. 11th, 1871. This is to give notice that I have been duly appointed Assignee of Henry Hirsch, of Atlanta, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

AARON HAAS, Assignee.
jan13—dlaw3w

New Partnership Notice.

MR. M. E. COOPER and CHARLES LANE, both of Georgia, have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of a

PRODUCE & COMMISSION BUSINESS,

On Pryor street, near Cotton Warehouse.

Mr. M. E. Cooper will be most happy to have frequent calls from his old customers, and Cooper & Lane to make many new ones. We will sell goods at reasonable rates and give fair weights.

☞ We have large storage accommodation for consignments. COOPER & LANE.

Sole agents for Fraser's celebrated Parched Coffee—Java and Rio.

jan11-dlw

SHOWMEN WOULD DO WELL TO GIVE THE Constitution office a call before going elsewhere to have their Printing done.

DEFENSIVE MEDICATION.—Investigation is as necessary for the protection of the human body against disease when unhealthy influences are abroad, as iron armor and granite casements are for the protection of ships and fortresses when assailed by shot and shell. Hence, it is desirable when those potent enemies of vitality, damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the system in the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life, by which, at this inclement season, it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the torpifying influence of a chilly atmosphere effects all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs, and the liver, and the bowels with this unequalled vegetable specific, a physical condition is attained which seems to be proof against all varieties of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

jan8-dlawlt

Constitution Printing House!

"EXCELSIOR,"

Our Motto.

Ahead of all Competition.

BROAD STREET,

Near Atlanta Engine House.

New and Elegant Presses,

RUN BY STEAM.

Daily Constitution, per annum.....$10 00
Weekly Constitution, per annum..... 2 00

And a large and extensive variety of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

We are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND JOB WORK!

In the best style, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a trial!

Plain and Fancy Printing,

IN COLORS, SUCH AS

BONDS, *CATALOGUES,*
BANK CHECKS, *CIRCULARS,*
BILL HEADS, *PROGRAMMES,*
BUSINESS CARDS, *POSTERS,*
BLANKS, *BODGERS,*

ANYTHING, FROM A WEDDING CARD

—TO A—

MAMMOTH POSTER,

OR FROM A

Railroad Ticket to a Ledger.

The Daily Constitution,

A LIVE DEMOCRATIC PAPER!

Enlarged and in New Type!

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Through which business men can bring their names and business before the public.

Circulation Increasing Rapidly, Every Day.

ITS MOTTO:

"UNWAVERING FIRMITY TO PRINCIPLE BUT THE MOST VIGILANT DENUNCIATION"

PRINCIPIA NON HOMINES!

The development of the vast natural resources of Georgia, and the advancement of the interests and prosperity of the whole State, from Dade to Chatham.

WITH ABLE AND EXPERIENCED EDITORS,

"TO THE MANNER BORN,"

A Host of Contributors and Correspondents,

The proprietors feel no hesitancy in assuring the public that the reputation of THE CONSTITUTION as a

LIVE NEWSPAPER!

And an independent and out-spoken Journal will be maintained. Its columns will contain

PUNGENT EDITORIALS

On the topics of the day,

Local, Commercial and General News, Agricultural, Mercantile and Political

Intelligence from all Quarters

No pains will be spared to make it a

Valuable and Necessary Companion

To the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Artizan, the Professional man, the Agriculturist and Laborer, and suitable alike for the

BOUDOIR OR THE COUNTING-ROOM,

The Fireside, or the Workshop!

The Weekly Constitution,

A large and well filled sheet, will contain the cream of the Daily, and those not having daily mail facilities will find the Weekly a

Perfect Luxury!

THE TERMS OF THE DAILY

Are, $10 00 per annum; $5 00 for six months, or $1 per month, invariable in advance.

THE TERMS OF THE WEEKLY

Are $3 00 per annum, and $1 00 for six months, payable in advance.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS FOR

BOOK AND JOB WORK.

SEND IN YOUR

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

Daily and Weekly Constitution.

J. O. TORBERT, F. L. BROWN, R. F. TORBERT, A. A. TORBERT.

TORBERT, BROWN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Fancy Confectioneries, Fruits, Toys, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

GRANT BUILDING, CORNER MARIETTA AND BROAD STREET,

nov20-d3m ATLANTA, GA.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY'S

Compound Acid Phosphate,

FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.

THIS article is prepared expressly for composting with cotton seed. When composted with an equal weight of cotton seed it makes the equivalent of

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

In fertilizing power, and is a most economical and effective fertilizer. It should be composted at least three weeks before application to the soil. The low price at which it is sold must commend it to planters. For printed directions, making compost, price, etc., apply to

nov26-d3m ADAIR & BROTHER,
Agents Pacific Guano Co., Atlanta, Ga.

HOGANSVILLE

Male and Female Institute.

FACULTY:

GEORGE C. LOONEY, President and Professor of Mathematics and Physical Sciences.

MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY, Principal of Female Department, and Teacher of Latin, Mathematics and Calisthenics.

C. A. KEY, A. M., Secretary and Professor of Latin and Greek.

C. A. F. VASQUE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages, Painting, Drawing, etc.

Professor HENRY SCHOELLER, Principal of Musical Department.

English branches taught thoroughly and practically by G. C. Looney, C. A. Key and Mrs. Crawley.

At this School, young ladies, as well as young gentlemen, will be educated physically, intellectually and morally.

No institution in the South shall surpass it in discipline, in comprehensive course of study, in the tact, experience and scholarship of its teachers, or in their willingness to labor for the advancement of their pupils.

One hundred and twenty dollars will pay all expenses for Board and Tuition for the Spring Term, which commences on Monday, the 16th of January, 1871, and continues twenty-four weeks.

Music on Piano, Guitar, Violin, Harp, Organ, etc., (ten lessons per month) will cost $30 per term of twenty-four weeks.

Tuition fees must be paid in advance for the term. For further particulars address

nov4-tf GEORGE C. LOONEY,
Griffin, Ga.

LaGRANGE HIGH SCHOOL,

For Boys,

LaGRANGE, - - - GEORGIA.

ROBERT E. PARK, A. M., Principal.
O. A. BULL, A. B.,
E. D. ELMER, A. B., } Associate Instructors.

THE SPRING TERM of this well known School for

Boys and Young Men

begins Monday, January 9th.

TUITION—$12 00 to $20 00 per term of thirteen weeks.

BOARD—$15 00 to $18 00 per month.

For Catalogues, apply to

jan4-dlwawtt R. E. PARK, Principal.

CEMENT! CEMENT!

WE are agents for, and keep constantly on hand the celebrated

McMinnville Cement,

That took the premium at the late Georgia State Fair. Orders solicited.

H. T. COX & BRO.,
Wholesale dealers in
Grain, Flour, Meats and Produce Generally.
dec29—d10r Fourth street, Atlanta, Ga.

BEST SAWED SHINGLES & LATHS,

ALSO ALL

VARIETIES OF DRY

AND

FRAMING LUMBER,

CAN BE HAD AT

LANDSBERG'S

LUMBER YARD,

OPPOSITE GEORGIA RAILROAD DEPOT,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

oct9—dtf

Watches!

Watches!

On hand and will be sold so cheap that you are bound to buy

Two Hundred Gold and Silver

WATCHES,

OF THE FOLLOWING MAKERS.

James Nardin,
Perregaux,
E. Howard & Co.,
B. W. Raymond,
John Ripley,
Giles Wales & Co.,
David J. Maguin,

And several other makers of less note. All for sale at very small profit.

GEORGE SHARP, JR.,
Live Jeweler,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

Postponed to March 20, 1871.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR!

Every Prize Guaranteed.

NO HUMBUG!

GRAND RAFFLE

AND SALE WILL COME OFF IN

Ringgold, Ga.,

On the 20th day of March next.

$10,000.

B. C. YATES' Large Two-story Brick Store House and Dwelling, in Ringgold, Georgia. Cost of ($6,000) Thousand Dollars, being the

Capital Prize!

All the other Prizes will be $10, $25, $50, and $100 Prizes, consisting of all kinds of goods usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

Plan of Raffle.

There will be 12,000 Tickets issued and sold, 2,000 of which are Premiums.

The person selling 100 tickets will be entitled to ten extra, and Raffle for the $500 premium.

The person selling 50 tickets will be entitled to five extra, and Raffle for the $150 premium.

The person selling 20 tickets will be entitled to three extra, and Raffle for the $50 premium.

The person selling 10 tickets will be entitled to two tickets extra, and raffle for the $25 premium.

I will give the lady selling the largest number of tickets a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

Every person selling ten tickets will be entitled to the eleventh one.

On the 20th day of March, 1871, there will be six dice thrown three times, from the same box, by six Sworn Commissioners, for every ticket, and placing number thrown opposite each name, the highest number thrown will be entitled to the highest prize, and so on. Should there be a tie between the contestants, another throw will determine the fortunate one.

Perfect titles made.

Prizes forwarded and premiums paid immediately after the Raffle.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, with Post-office, County and State.

Send for Circulars and Tickets.

B. C. YATES,
Ringgold, Ga.

REFERENCES—Judge J. R. Parrott, Jno. M. Combs, Ordinary, O. W. Trimmier, S. C. Thomas B. Cox, Sheriff Chicota county; A. T. Hackett, E. M. Dodson, A. S. Fowler, W. J. Whitsett, William Henry.

jan16—d3m

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Procter & Gamble,

CINCINNATI.

REFINERS OF LARD.

SOAP, STAR CANDLES,

LARD OILS, STARCH.

FAMILY LARD IN CANDIES, 5 lb., 5 lb. and 10 lb. each. Procter & Gamble's EXTRA OLIVE SOAP, the most popular Soap in the market. Also,

C. J. FELL & BRO.

ESTABLISHED 1766.

120 So. Front st., Philadelphia, 60 So. Calvert st., Baltimore, and cor. Michigan Avenue and S. Water st., Chicago.

BELIEVING the first class trade of this country will support the manufacture of a higher grade of spices than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall keep constantly in stock, selections from the choicest goods in our line to be found in any foreign market, which, when ground, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE.

nov22-dcod3m

Hay! Hay! Hay!

500 TONS CHOICE BRIGHT HAY READY FOR shipment.

Callahan & Son,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HAY, CORN, OATS, FLOUR,

OFFAL AND FEED OF ALL KINDS,

Groceries, Produce and Provisions, Lime, Cement and Plaster,

CORNER OF NINTH AND BROADWAY,

Louisville ..... Kentucky.

oct5-d3m

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

LAWSHE & HAYNES,

No. 99, Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have just received the Finest, Largest, and most complete Stock of

JEWELRY

Ever offered in Atlanta. Consisting of

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER AND
SILVER-PLATED
WARE!

And everything else to be found in a First-Class

Jewelry Establishment.

Also, the Finest Lot of

GOLD HEADED CANES

Ever brought to Atlanta.

In addition to the above, they keep on hand a full assortment of

WATCH MAKERS' TOOLS, MATERIAL,

Etc., which they offer at Low Prices.

Watches and Jewelry

Carefully repaired by competent workmen, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Engraving done by a Skillful Artist at short notice. They have for sale the celebrated

STEM AND KEY WINDING WATCH,

From 30 to 500 Dollars. Manufactured by the United States Watch Company, equal to any Watch in the World.

oct12-d3m

THE ATLANTA

REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION

THE Stockholders will meet on Thursday night (19th instant) in Peters Block, for the purpose of perfecting a Constitution and organization. Meantime stock may be taken by applying to W. J. Hoss or, Jno. M. Horn, jr., S. W. Grubb, Wallace & Fowler, N. J. Hammond, R. C. Richards, J. W. Wade, T. L. Thrower, J. R. Simmons or H. C. Grubb.

jan5—dtf

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Ga., December 22nd, 1870.

IT appears from the dockets of the Supreme Court, for the January Term of 1871, that the order of Circuits, with the number of cases from each, is as follows:

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

Dawson (1 continued)	1
Gilmer	1
Lumpkin	1
Milton	1
Union (continued)	1
	1—7
Habersham	1—1

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Lee	1
Sumter	5
Webster	10
	4—15

PATAULA CIRCUIT.

Clay	1
Early	1
Randolph	1
Quitman	8
Stewart	2
Terrell (3 continued)	5
	10—27

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

Harris	1
Marion	1
Muscogee	1
Talbot	21
Taylor	3
	1—27

MACON CIRCUIT.

Bibb (7 continued)	1
Dooly	11
Houston	1
	1—13

FLINT CIRCUIT.

Monroe	1
Newton	1
Pike	4
Upson	1
	6—12

TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.

Carroll	1
Coweta	3
Meriwether	2
Troup (1 continued)	4—10

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

Clayton	1
Fulton	16—17

ROME CIRCUIT.

Paulding	1
Floyd	4—5

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

Catoosa	1
Dade	2
Gordon	1
Murray	3
Whitfield	4
	1—11

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Elbert	3
Hancock	2
Oglethorpe	2
Wilkes	2
	3—9

MIDDLE CIRCUIT.

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

Baldwin (continued)	1
Greene	2
Morgan	1
Putnam	2
Wilkinson	2
	1—9

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Chatham	5
Savannah	4
	9—10

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

Appling	1
Charlton	1
Glynn	1
Pierce (continued)	1
	1—4

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

Calhoun	1
Dougherty	5
Decatur	11
Mitchell	2
	3—19

ALLAPAHA CIRCUIT.

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

Augusta (1 continued)	1
Burke	3
Richmond	3
	3—7

☞ The Telegraph and Messenger, Columbus Enquirer, Savannah News, and the Chronicle and Sentinel, are requested to publish this notice once a week for two weeks, and send their bills to this office.

Z. D. HARRISON,
dec21—d2aw2w Acting Clerk.

For Sale,

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE LOT, on Forsyth street, opposite the residence of Richard Peters and Sam Inman. Lot 50 by 185 feet. As a first-class, central, fancy residence lot, it is the best on the market. Apply to

WALLACE & FOWLER,
jan4-tf Real Estate Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ATLANTA AND BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the books will be opened at the office of H. I. Kimball, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on

The 12th day of January, 1871,

for receiving subscriptions to the Capital stock of the Atlanta and Blue Ridge Railroad Company.

By order of the Incorporators.

MARK A. COOPER, Chairman.

dec31—d1m13

Boarding!

PERSONS desiring board, with pleasant rooms can be accommodated by calling at No. 7 Loyd street, one square from the Atlanta Hotel.

dec31—d1w

CARROLLTON MASONIC INSTITUTE,

CARROLLTON, GEORGIA.

MAJ. JNO. M. RICHARDSON, President.

Spring Term begins February 2, and ends July 19.

Fall Term begins August 2, and ends November 29.

Tuition—$8 to $5 per month, in advance, for the term.

Board—$12 to $15 per month, payable monthly.

This Institution, organized on the Polytechnic and Elective plan, is for the education of both sexes, offering to parents the rare opportunity of educating their sons and daughters together.

Special attention paid to Modern Languages, Latin, Belles Letters, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

For particulars address the President, or

DR. W. W. FITTS,
W. M. Carroll Lodge, No. 99

jan11-d3m&w3t

Mercer University.

THE exercises of this Institution having been suspended for a short period, the Faculty propose during the interim, to give instruction in the city of Macon to their own advantage. The studies, text books and instruction will be precisely the same as heretofore given at the University, and at all institutions of high grade in the Southern States. When the removal of the University to Macon is completed, the Faculty will resume their official relations to it, but the instruction then given will be the same as that now proposed, and thus the continuity of the course will not be interrupted. The first term will open on the first day of February, and for the present, will be occupied by the second story over Johnston's jewelry store. The price of tuition, payable, in advance, will be the rate of one hundred dollars per year. The present board for the table in Mr. Masters's will vary from $5 to $10 per month.

FACULTY.

HENRY H. TUCKER, D. D.,
President and Professor of Logic and Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

SHELTON P. SANFORD, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy and Civil Engineering.

JOSEPH E. WILLET, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

WM. G. WOODFIN, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

JOHN J. BRANTLY, D. D.,
Professor of Belles Letters and Modern Languages.

For further particulars apply for the present to Rev. E. W. Warren, Macon.

J. E. WILLET,
jan11—d&w1lsfeb Secretary of the Faculty.

THE

WATT PLOUGH STILL TRIUMPHANT!

Manufactured by

Watt & Knight,

RICHMOND, VA.

GEO. WATT, Patentee.

IN addition to the numerous premiums and awards of merit received by this Plough in former years, it has, during the months of October and November, 1870, at various

FAIRS AND FIELD TRIALS,

In the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, been awarded upwards of

Twenty First-class Premiums,

When competing with the

Leading Ploughs

Of the United States. This Plough is now being used by many of the best planters of the Cotton States, with entire satisfaction, and arrangements have been made

TO SHIP ON FAVORABLE TERMS,

On order from any portion of the United states, and to all parts of the South.

We will furnish prices lists and terms to all planters who will address us

We name among others Carhart & Card, Macon, Ga.; Leggett & Sage, Savannah, Ga.; J. E. Adger & Co., Charleston, J. C. Dial, Columbus, Ga.; C. Smith, Hodge & Hart, Opelika, Penick & Ford, Columbus, Ala.; E. F. Pendleton, Quincy, Fla

The Daily Constitution.

MY WIFE AND I.

A sky of azure, a bit of heaven,
An hour of bliss to mortals given;
A church, a dainty dress by my side,
A solemn service, a kiss—a bride.
Then thronging friends
A last good-bye;
And so we are married—
My wife and I.

Long hours of rapture, long days of joy,
Time passing unheeded—without alloy,
A tour, when everything looks its best,
A river in autumn glory dressed;
No thought of trouble,
Nor care, nor sigh,
For we are so happy—
My wife and I.

A slow awaking, as from a dream,
A drifting once more into life-work's stream,
A little respite from toil, and then
The world with its hopes and fears again;
But a home and a love
That shall last for aye,
For now we are settled—
My wife and I.

And as hours vanish in time's quick flight,
And our life's fair morning grows to night,
As darking cares with our pleasures stay,
And our heads are streaked with the silvery gray;
Yet shall love increase
As the days go by;
And we live for each other—
My wife and I.

[New York Evening Mail.

GEORGIA NEWS.

In Richmond Superior Court, the case of John W. Walker, for the use of etc., vs. the Southern Express Company, was tried a few days ago. This was a case brought nominally by the plaintiff named, but really by the Union Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., against the Express Company to recover forty bales of cotton cloth, of the value of $12,000, at the time of its loss, which had been shipped from this city for Louisville, in September, 1865. The cloth was shipped by Messrs. Walker & Co., but was insured by the Union Insurance Company. The cloth never was delivered, having been burnt while on the cars.

The Insurance Company paid for it and then fell back on the Express Company. The defense alleged that the goods were shipped under a special contract over a fast freight line, controlled by the company, but that they were on regular freight cars, and not under the care of the messenger. That at the time they were shipped, the company explained how far they would be liable, and that the shipper then had them insured. That at Union Point, the car containing the goods was destroyed by fire. That the Insurance Company had paid the loss, and that no suit could be maintained against the Express Company. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants. W. Hope Hull, for plaintiff; Maj. J. P. Carr, for defendants.

The body of G. W. Bartlett was found a few days ago, near Savannah, in a branch on the Bruton Hill place. The face and head were partially buried in the mud and water. The clothing of the deceased consisted of an overcoat, a light walking coat, two undershirts, two pair of drawers and dress gaiters. Gold sleeve buttons and studs were found in the shirt, and a silver watch and $3 80 were also found. A memorandum book, which was also found upon the body, had been rendered illegible by the action of the water. From a post mortem examination it appeared that the deceased had received a severe blow on the left side of the head with a blunt instrument, supposed to have been the butt of a musket, which probably prostrated him, after which he was strangled by means of a handkerchief or some other ligature drawn around his neck with sufficient force to produce death by strangulation. His heart, lungs and limbs appeared to have been in a perfectly healthy condition, and from all the facts disclosed by the post mortem examination there is every reason to believe that the body was thrown into the branch, in which it was found after death.

The detectives are on the track of the murderers, and it is hoped that they will soon be brought to justice and meet their just deserts.

Mr. Carey Cox, of this county, furnishes us the following chapter of family history as compiled by his nephew, Mr. I. M. Cox, of Macon: "My father is ninety years of age, and in good health; mother died at eighty; two uncles and one aunt lived to be ninety-four years old. I had eight brothers and seven sisters. My youngest sister bore nineteen children, of these sixteen were boys. At a family meeting in 1856, there were present two hundred and fifty-three of my father's progeny and adopted children. Over sixty of his descendants were in service in the late civil war.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—The case of the State vs. George Dutton, colored, for an attempt to incite insurrection, was tried yesterday afternoon before Judge Logan. The evidence, both as to its character and degree, left that officer without any discretion. The prisoner was accordingly committed to jail to wait his trial before the next Superior Court. A similar case against Stephen Mangham was continued, in order to give him ample opportunity to get up his testimony and to prepare for trial, which will take place on Wednesday next.—*Macon Telegraph and Messenger.*

The Municipal election in this place, on last Saturday, passed off very quietly, and resulted in the election of the following gentlemen for officers for 1871:

Col. J. A. Hunt, Mayor; Dr. G. M. McDowell, R. H. Bloodworth, A. J. Blalock, W. H. Parker, M. G. Howard and G. L. Summers, Alderman.

W. M. Hamil, Marshal; W. H. Spier, Clerk; H. H. Swatts, Treasurer. All of the above are good and true men, and will make good officers.—*Barnesville Gazette.*

The Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad Company, A. J. White and A. M. Speer have filed a bill against George H. Hazlehurst, President of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, *et. al.*, for injunction, relief, account and the appointment of a receiver. The case will be heard in Bibb Superior Court on the first Monday in March. The complainants are represented by Lyon, Dorsey & Hill, and Peeples & Stewart.

The Ordinary has removed from his handsome suburban residence to the County Poor House, with the view of lessening the expenses of that institution. Some time ago there was only one occupant, but during December six or seven were registered, and now ten or twelve are docketed for free lunches. With this force, a fair crop ought to be forwarded to market next fall.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

The Cold Water Temple was organized in the Masonic Lodge on Sunday evening last, with about twenty little bright-eyed lasses and lads, between the ages of seven and fifteen. We doubt not that it will number its three score in less than three weeks.—*Barnesville Gazette.*

We learn that Dr. Lucien Sanders, and the brothers Slaten, who emigrated from Jackson to Mississippi over a year ago, have returned to their old homes, fully satisfied, by their migratory experience, that the Empire State is good enough.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

The late Henry N. Ellis, of Macon, had filed an application for a $10,000 policy in General Wood's company, and had he lived a few days more he would have been fully insured for that amount.

The last number of the "Good Templars' Advocate" contains an advertisement of Messrs. J. J. Smith & Co., giving the prices of all grades of liquors.

On and after Saturday, 21st inst., all hogs running at large in Macon will be taken up and impounded.

The excessive cold this winter everlastingly slayed those pets of the Macon ladies, the geraniums.

Work on the new cotton factory at Macon has stopped, and the company is about to go "where the woodbine twineth."

Six dollars per thousand feet is the price of gas in Macon.

Macon has only one hundred and fifty mendicants.

The Monroe Advertiser is offered for sale.

Radical Bribery.

General Francis J. Herron, formerly of Pennsylvania, but now of New Orleans, has caused suit to be brought against Senator Harris, of Louisiana, for money loaned him to secure his election to the United States Senate. Harris admits having borrowed and used the money for the purpose stated, but sets up the rather pitiable defense that he was not sued in the parish wherein his domicil is, and consequently is entitled to an acquittal. 'Tis true Harris does not reside in the parish of Orleans, but the money was loaned in that parish and was spent there, in bribing members of the Louisiana legislature to vote for the Senator. If Harris was a democratic Senator, he would run an excellent chance of being ousted from his seat in the Senate Chamber, but as it is he is in no danger, radicalism being in some sense, like unto charity, capable of covering a multitude of sins when party needs require it.

☞ As every one supposed would be the case, the postal cards have been employed in England, to start a great deal of small annoyances, and to wreak innumerable petty vengeances. It is so safe a way of hurting a supposed enemy by writing to him a message which many can read that it is freely adopted. There was a case of libel recently brought up at the Hammersmith Police Court, in which a magnanimous photographer was promptly compelled to make an ample apology to the niece of his wife, whom he had grossly insulted by means of one of these cards, and there have been instances reported in which nasty obscenities have been sent to young girls by the same means.

THE
EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
IS FOR SALE AT
All Points of Importance in Georgia.

WE HAVE SOLD IT
FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS,
AND KNOW
It is the very Article for
Planters to Use.

DAVID DICKSON, Esq., of Oxford, says it is Superior to any
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER
HE EVER APPLIED,
And Recommends it to Everybody.

WE SOLD OVER
Two Thousand Tons in Georgia last Year.

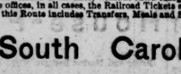
IT HAS BEEN TRIED
AND ALWAYS
PAID THE PLANTER.

Send for a Pamphlet. An Agent may be found at almost every Depot, but information can always be had at
F. W. SIMS & CO., Savannah,
OR OF
MARK W. JOHNSON,
jan4-d3m Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
House Furnishing Goods,
COOKING and Heating Stoves, Marbleized Slate Mantels, Grates, etc. Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead and Zinc Pumps of all Patterns and Prices, and Hydraulic Rams. Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe and Wrought Iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water. Gas Fixtures and Fittings, etc.
We call special attention to our

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE!
THE BEST STOVE
In the Market for the Price.
Easily Managed, and for Neatness, Utility and Durability it cannot be excelled.
Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Tin Roofing
Done to Order at Short Notice by the best Mechanics.
Call and See Us, at No. 9,
oct15-d3m MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of New York.
ESTABLISHED IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
HOME OFFICE 208 and 206 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
HEAD OFFICE FOR GERMANY: BERLIN, PRUSSIA.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.
CASH CAPITAL $4,000,000
ANNUAL CASH INCOME 2,000,000
☞ Dividends in cash on the contribution plan.
FRED SCHWENDLER, Vice President. HUGO WESENDONCK, President
George Gehe and L. Mollmann, General Agents.
Office General Agency, corner Bay and Bull streets, Savannah, Ga.
WRIGHT, SCHMIDT & CO., Agents for Atlanta and upper District of Georgia. Office Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. F. R. Orme, Medical Examiner. dec9-d3m.

THE CHARLESTON LINE
—FOR—
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS!
—TO AND FROM—
Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston,
AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES.

Three Times a Week,
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays!

Elegant State Room Accommodations.
SEA VOYAGE TEN TO TWELVE HOURS SHORTER
VIA CHARLESTON!
Total Capacity 40,000 Bales Monthly.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, and connecting Roads West, in alliance with the Fleet of Thirteen First-Class Steamships to the above Ports, invite attention to the Quick Time and Regular Dispatch afforded to the business public in the Cotton States at the
PORT OF CHARLESTON.
Offering facilities of Rail and Sea Transportations for Freight and Passengers not equaled in excellence and capacity at any other Port. The following splendid Ocean Steamers are regularly on the Line.
TO NEW YORK.
MANHATTAN, M. S. Woodhull, Commander. GEORGIA, S. Crowell, Commander.
CHAMPION, R. W. Lockwood, Commander. SOUTH CAROLINA, Sam Adkins, Commander.
CHARLESTON, James Berry, Commander. CLYDE, Alex. Hunter, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, T. J. Lockwood, Commander. ASHLAND, Beckett, Commander.
JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C. WAGNER HUGER & CO., } Agents, WM. A. COURTENAY, Charleston, S. C.
TO PHILADELPHIA.
VIRGINIA, C. H. Ashcroft, Commander. EVERMAN, C. Hinckley, Commander.
Sailing Days—Sats—days. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent, Charleston, S. C.
TO BALTIMORE.
FALCON, Horsey, Commander. MARYLAND, Johnson, Commander.
SEA GULL, Duston, Commander. Sailing Days—Every Fifth Day.
P. C. TRENHOLM, Agent, Charleston, S. C.
Rates Guaranteed as low as those of Competing Lines. Marine Insurance one-half of one per cent.
Through Bills of Lading and Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Railroad Offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.
State Rooms may be secured in advance, without extra charge, by addressing Agents of the Steamships in Charleston, at whose offices, in all cases, the Railroad Tickets should be exchanged and Berths assigned. The Through Tickets by this Route includes Transfers, Meals and State Room, while on Shipboard.
The South Carolina Railroad,
And its connecting Lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid movement of Freight and Passengers between Northern Cities and the South and West. Comfortable Night Cars, with the Holmes Chair, without extra charge, have been introduced. First-Class Eating Saloon at Branchville.
Freight promptly transferred from Steamer to day and night trains of the South Carolina Railroad. Close connection made with other Railroads, delivering Freights at distant points with the great promptness. The Managers are confident that their Line cannot be surpassed in Dispatch and the Safe Delivery of Goods.
B. D. HASELL, General Agent.
P. O. Box 587—office 317 Broadway, New York.
S. B. HOKENS, } ED. H. BARNWELL,
{General Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad. General Freight Agent, South Carolina Railroad.
E. H. CHITTENDEN, Western Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
sept9-3m&w3m-adv

Macon Advertisements.
GEO. M. LOGAN,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
SECOND STREET,
Macon, - - - Ga.
REFERENCES—J. B. Ross & Son, Macon, Ga.; I. C. Plant, Esq., Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hardeman & Sparks, Macon, Ga.; C. A. Nutting, Esq., Banker, Macon, Ga.; W. B. Johnston, Esq., Macon, Ga.; S. F. Dickinson, Esq., Dalton, Ga.; Moore, Jenkins & Co., New York; Carhart & Brother, New York; E. Russell, Esq., New York; A. L. Maxwell, Esq., Macon, Ga.; J. DeLamotte, Esq., Macon, Ga.; J. W. Lathrop, Esq., Savannah, Ga.; Daniel Perkins & Co., New York.
Cotton purchased and shipped on orders.
aug16-d3m

Savannah Advertisements.
G. R. GROOVER, C. T. STUBBS, A. T. MACINTYRE,
Savannah. Savannah. Thomasville.
GROOVER, STUBBS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
94 BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH.
☞ Bagging, Ties, Rope, and other supplies furnished. Also, liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments for sale or shipment to Liverpool or Northern ports. aug16-d6m

TO THE MERCHANTS OF ATLANTA.
The Atlantic and Gulf
FREIGHT & PASSENGER
LINE!
STARTING from Savannah, connects at Jessup with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, at Macon with the Macon and Western Railroad, and at Atlanta with the various Roads diverging from this city, forming an unbroken line from the seaboard to all points in Middle and Upper Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.
☞ EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS RUN THROUGH DAILY FROM SAVANNAH. ☜
NO BREAKAGE OF BULK.
Through rates given and Bills of Lading signed from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, at the very lowest published rates. Of Quick Time, Low Rates, and Prompt Settlements for loss or damage, occurring on the line, constitute a claim to your patronage; then instruct your correspondents to ship "Care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Agent, Savannah, Ga."
Call on Mr. H. P. CLARK, Agent of the Macon and Western Railroad, for the latest published Tariff of Rates and Classification of Freights, to Atlanta.
The General Agent cordially invites his Atlanta friends, who may visit New York, to call at the office of the Line—they will find a desk at their service and Atlanta papers on file.
A. D. OWENS, General Agent,
229 Broadway, cor Barclay st.
Post-office address, Box 4,586, New York, February 1, 1870.
O. T. ANDERSON,
General Western Agent Atlantic and Gulf, and Macon and Brunswick Railroad, Atlanta, Georgia.
feb11-d1f
JOHN LEIFER. R. P. MENEFEE
Established 1850.
Leiper & Menefee,
Near the Railroad Depot,
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE,
Produce Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, BACON, LARD, WHEAT, CORN, Eye, Etc.
Agents for the purchase of COTTON.
WAREHOUSE
Immediately on Track Railroad.
NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE.
Can Store, (if need be, for Parties,)
100,000 Bushels of Grain.
And keep it in bins, thus saving Sacking, Ratage and Waste in Storage. oct8-d3m
SOUTHERN DOMESTIC
Gas Light Company,
ROME, GEORGIA.
(ORGANIZED MARCH 22, 1870.)
Capital Stock, - - - $100,000.
JUDGE W. W. CLAYTON, PRESIDENT.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Judge W. W. Clayton, President.
Major C. H. Smith,
Colonel Reuben Nickels,
Charles M. Harper,
Captain Archer Griffith,
Colonel Samuel Gibbons,
Dr. John W. James,
H. H. Smith,
Thomas J. Perry, Secretary.
THIS Company has purchased the right to manufacture and sell "Doty's Gas Generator," in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina. The gas is generated by a simple chemical process, without fuel or heat. Machines are made suitable for dwellings, printing offices, hotels, churches, halls and factories, in cities or in the country.
The gas manufactured from the "Generator" for beauty, safety and economy is unexcelled—the cost being about one-fifth of the ordinary coal gas. The machine is the most powerful operation and can be examined by the public at the office of the Georgia State Agricultural Society in Atlanta, where the undersigned will be glad to receive orders or give any information that may be desired. JOHN L. DILLYER,
sept3-d3f General Agent.
HANNON, JOHNSON & CLANTON,
General Real Estate Agents,
Terminus Texas Central Railroad.
General M. W. HANNON, Columbus, Ga. C. R. R.
General JOS. E. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.
General JAS. H. CLANTON, Montgomery, Ala.
ju 72-d1y

DEMAREST & WOODRUFF
(Successors to TOMLINSON-DEMAREST Co.)
628 & 630 Broadway, N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, &c.
Especially adapted for the Southern Roads.
OUR STOCK COMPRISES
LIGHT VICTORIAS,
PHAETONS,
CABRIOLAS,
ROCKAWAYS
And all other styles of Fine Carriages,
For one or two horses.
TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES,
On Elliptic and Side Springs.
CONCORD BUGGIES,
MAIL HACKS & JERSEY WAGONS.
We are also Sole Manufacturers of the
WOODRUFF CONCORD BUGGY
AND
Plantation Wagon for 1, 2, 4 & 6 Horses
The best Buggy and Wagon in America for the money.
We have had an experience of thirty years in making work for the Southern States, and know exactly what is wanted to stand the roads. We invite all to send for Circulars, and parties visiting New York we especially invite to call at our Warerooms.
We solicit the trade of merchants and dealers. Illustrated Circulars, with prices, furnished by mail
A. T. DEMAREST, N. Y.
W. W. WOODRUFF, Ga.
We have also opened a
BRANCH OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT
IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
Corner Hunter and Pryor streets,
Where we expect to keep a large stock, and
Sell at Very Low Prices.
mar4 deodly

Patent Medicines.
READ!

It is well known to Doctors and to Ladies, that certain are subject to numerous diseases peculiar to their sex—such as Suppression of the Menses, Whites, Painful Monthly "Periods," Rheumatism of the Back and Womb, Irregular Menstruation, Hemorrhage, or Excessive "Flow," and Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb.
These diseases have seldom been treated successfully. The profession has sought diligently for some remedy that would enable them to treat these diseases with success.
At last that remedy has been discovered by one of the most skillful physicians in the State of Georgia. That remedy is
BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.
It is purely vegetable, and is put up in Atlanta, Ga., by Bradfield & Co.
It will purify the blood and strengthen the system, relieve irritation of the kidneys, and is a perfect specific for all the above diseases, as a certain cure as quinine is in Chills and Fevers.
For a history of diseases and certificates of its wonderful cures, the reader is referred to the wrapper around each bottle.
Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
LAGRANGE, Ga., March 23, 1870.
BRADFIELD & Co., Atlanta, Georgia:
DEAR SIRS: I take pleasure in stating that I have used, for the last twenty years, the medicine you are putting up, known as Dr. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the diseases for which it is recommended. I have been familiar with the prescription, both as practioner of medicine and in domestic practice and can honestly say that I consider it a boon to suffering females, and can but hope every lady in the land, who may be suffering in any way peculiar to their sex, may be able to procure a bottle, that their sufferings may not only be relieved, but that they may be restored to health and strength.
With my kindest regards, I am, respectfully,
W. B. FERRELL, M. D.
We, the undersigned, Druggists, take pleasure in commending to the trade Dr. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR—believing it to be a good and reliable remedy for the diseases for which he recommends it.
W. A. LANSDELL, Atlanta, Georgia.
PEMBERTON, WILLSON & TAYLOR & CO., Atlanta, Georgia.
REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Georgia.
W. C. LAWSHE, Atlanta, Georgia.
W. ROOT & SON, Marietta, Georgia.
Dr. Prophitt's
Celebrated Liver Medicine.
It is purely vegetable, and will act ndon the Liver and Kidneys as propmity as Calomel and Buchu, without any danger of salivation or destruction of the bones.
Parties taking this medicine need not fear cutting wet, or any other reasonable exposure.
Symptoms of Liver Disease:
Headache, Dull Feeling or the Blues, Sour Stomach, Sick or Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Bad or Bitter Taste in the Mouth, the skin has a thick, rough feeling, and is darker than usual, Costiveness, Melancholy Feelings, Cramps, Cold Feet, Colic, Dysentery or Diarrhea, Chills and Fever, and Piles. In fact, where the Liver is out of order, you are liable to every disease that is not contagious.
Prophitt's Liver Medicine, if taken properly, will prevent and cure any disease resulting from a deranged Liver.
It will regulate its functions and thus cure all diseases caused by a failure of its healthy action.
It has been used for a great number of years, and has given universal satisfaction.
There is no brother or son claiming to have the original receipt. It is put up in both Powder and Fluid form.
FAIRBURN, Ga., September 4, 1868.
DR. O. S. PROPHITT:
SIR: My wife has been an invalid for fifteen years. Doctors all agree she had "Liver Disease." In connection with their practice she used various noted remedies, none of which seemed to do any good. Sometime ago I procured a bottle of "Liver Medicine," of your agent here, C. A. Harvey, which being given according to directions, has effected a complete cure. GEO. L. THOMPSON.
ATLANTA, Ga., July 18, 1870.
MESSRS. BRADFIELD & CO.:
GENTLEMEN—Last year, during my travels in Alabama and Southwest Georgia, I contracted chills and fever, and my general health became very bad. I tried various remedies, and among others Shallenberger's Pills—all to no purpose. I was troubled with intense pain in the small of my back, and for months I did not have a moment's rest. I had well nigh despaired of recovering when a friend recommended me to take Dr. Prophitt's Liver Medicine. I did so, and one bottle has cured me, and to-day I feel like another man. I consider it one of the best medicines for general use now put up, and, without any reservation, recommend it to the afflicted.
I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours, etc.,
O. M. HARRALSON.
DR. PROPHITT'S
Dysentery Cordial
Is one of the most valuable compounds now put up for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, or Cholera Morbus.
This medicine has been in use for years, and gives universal satisfaction.
The most delicate child may take it with impunity.
COVINGTON, GA., November 9, 1867.
DR. PROPHITT:
HAVING a severe attack of Dysentery during the past summer, I was induced to use your Dysentery Cordial, and derived therefrom immediate and permanent relief. It gives me pleasure to recommend this remedy to all who may be so attacked, believing that, should the directions be followed, relief would surely be obtained. Yours, etc.,
O. S. PORTER.
CUSSETA, TEXAS, 1869.
DR. PROPHITT:
DEAR SIR—Your Liver Medicine and Pain Kill It is a complete success.
J. L. WHITTLE.
PROPHITT'S
Pain Kill It!
This is the celebrated medicine that run Perry Davis' Pain Killer out of the market, wherever it was sold. Davis made Prophitt change the name from Pain Killer to Pain Kill It.
For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or pain of any kind, it has no equal.
For Cuts, Bruises, Burns, or old Sores, it is the best thing you can use for a dressing.
For Snake Bites or Stings of Poisonous Insects, it is a perfect antidote.
It is good for Colic, Colds, Coughs or Bowell Complaints. Its name indicates its nature fully. It is truly DEATH to pain.
Manufactured and sold by BRADFIELD & CO., Atlanta, Georgia, and by all Druggists.
NEWTON FACTORY, GA., November, 1867.
DR. PROPHITT:
Last summer my horse sprained his ankle severely, causing the whole leg to swell to about twice the natural size, and rendering him almost helpless. Two applications of your Anodyne Pain Kill It thoroughly cured it. JOHN D. DAVIS.
DR. PROPHITT'S
Fever and Ague Pills,
The best Antidote for Chills and Fever known. Cures warranted in every case or money refunded. Purely vegetable.
DR. PROPHITT'S
Anti-Bilious Pills
Will relieve Headache, Nervousness, Jaundice, and all other derangements of the Liver. Purely vegetable.
Manufactured and for sale by BRADFIELD & CO., Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia, and for sale by all Druggists of Atlanta, Georgia, at manufacturer's prices.
CERTIFICATES:
We, the undersigned, have used Dr. Prophitt's Preparations and take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as being all he claims for them:
Colonel R. J. Henderson, Covington, Ga.; O. T. Rogers, Covington, Ga.; O. S. Porter, Covington, Ga.; Prof. J. L. Jones, Covington, Ga.; M. W. Arnold, Georgia Conference; Rev. W. W. Oslin, Georgia Conference; W. J. Swanson, Monticello, Ga.; Robert Barnes, Jasper county, Ga.; A. M. Robinson, Monticello, Ga.; Hanse Wright, Putnam county, Ga.; A. Westbrook, Putnam county, Ga.; Judge J. J. Floyd, Covington, Ga., W. E. Bebee, "Covington Enterprise."
A. H. Zachry, Covington, Ga.; George Wallace, Atlanta, Ga.; Dick Lockett, Davis county Texas; W. Hawk Whatley, Cuseota, Texas; W. C. Roberts, Linden county, Texas; Tomlin & Stewart, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Lansdell, Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.; R. F. Maddox, of R. F. Maddox & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Uriah Stevens, Cartersville, Ga., A. N. Louis, Lowndes county, Georgia; Joseph Land, Lowndes county, Ga.; James Jeff, Cartersville, Ga.; W. L. Ellis, Dooly county, Ga.; W. A. Fordhand, Dooly county, Ga.; John B. Davis, Newton Factory; B F Bass, Lowndes county.
STATE OF GEORGIA, } Know all men by
FULTON COUNTY. } these presents, That I have this day, for value received, sold and transferred to BRADFIELD & CO., the sole right to manufacture and sell my Family Medicines, and have furnished them with the full receipts, and have authorized the said BRADFIELD & CO., to prosecute any infringement of Thomas F. Jonesboro Robert Crawford, Notary Public. [L. S.]
And for sale by all Druggists
jan16-deodly

Railroads.
THE
GREAT SOUTHERN
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!

VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!
TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.
The Eating Houses
On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.
CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.
NO CHANGE OF CARS,
BETWEEN
WEST POINT, GA.,
AND
Wilmington, North Carolina,
QUICK TIME AND SURE CONNECTION
VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.
Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from
New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta,
TO
Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.
Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.
Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a
Splendid Line of Steamships,
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.
The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are
Unrivaled on the Coast.
Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA,
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS.
J. A. Robert,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
april 1-d1f
1870!

Passengers Desiring to Visit
ANY OF THE
Northern, Southern, Eastern,
—OR—
Western Cities,
Should study well the Attractions offered by the
WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
The celebrated Passenger Route of the South.
The Only Route from Atlanta
RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train,
Preventing the Possibility of a Delay of Twenty-Four (24) hours, Incident to line running but one Daily Train.
The Passenger Equipment of this Road is Superior to that of any Road in the South.
In addition to the
LUXURIOUS COACHES
Of the Road, there are attached to all Night Trains, the FAR FAMED
PULLMAN SLEEPERS,
Which furnish accommodations equal to a first-class hotel.
There are on sale at reduced rates, for the summer season, TICKETS to
Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs,
Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,
Alleghany Springs,
Carter's Springs,
Black Springs,
Wann Springs,
Lime Sweet Springs,
Buford Alum Springs,
Rawley Springs,
Seibeba Springs,
Natural Bridge, of Virginia,
Lookout Mountain,
Mammoth Cave,
Niagara Falls,
Hot Springs, of Arkansas,
And all other resorts
IN THE UNITED STATES.
This is the only Road in the south offering for sale Through Tickets to
Yokohama, Japan,
Hiogo, Japan,
Hong Kong, China,
Shanghai, China,
Nagasaki, China.
Steamers Leave San Francisco
—FOR—
China and Japan,
ON THE FIRST DAY IN EACH MONTH.
Tickets can be purchased in all the principal cities. Baggage checked to destination and handled free. Ask for Tickets via
Western and Atlantic Railroad
R. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. L. HARRIS,
Master Transportation and Supervisor.
FOSTER BLODGETT,
Superintendent.
A. M. HARRIS,
Southern Passenger Agent.

L. H. Bradfield's Column.
Dr. John Bull's
Great Remedies.
—OF—
Smith's Tonic Syrup,
FOR THE CURE OF
Ague and Fever,
—OR—
Chills and Fever.
THE Proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the safe, certain, speedy and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller does for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long standing cases. Usually, this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
JOHN BULL'S Principal Office,
No. 46 Fifth Cross Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.
Bull's Worm Destroyer.
To my United States and World-wide Readers.
I have received many testimonials from professional and medical men, as my Almanacs and various publications have shown, all of which are genuine. The following letter, from a fully qualified and popular physician in Georgia, is certainly one of the most sensible communications I have ever received. Dr. Chenuet knows exactly what he speaks of, and his testimony deserves to be written in letters of gold. Hear what the Doctor says of Bull's Worm Destroyer:
VALLANOW, Walker County, Ga., June 28, 1869.
DR. JOHN BULL:
DEAR SIR—I have recently given your "Worm Destroyer" several trials, and find it wonderfully efficacious. It has not failed in a single instance to have the wished for effect. I am doing a pretty large country practice, and have daily use for some article of the kind. I am free to confess that I know of no remedy recommended by the ablest authors that is so certain and speedy in its effects. On the contrary, they are uncertain in the extreme. My object in writing you is to find out upon what terms I can get the medicine direct from you. If I can get it upon easy terms, I shall use a great deal of it. I am aware that the use of such articles is contrary to the teachings and practice of a great majority of the regular line M. D.'s; but I see no just cause or good sense in discarding a remedy which we know to be efficient, simply because we may be ignorant of its combination. For my part, I shall make it a rule to use all and any means to alleviate suffering humanity which I may be able to command—not breaking because some one more ingenious than myself may have learned its effects first, and secured the sole right to secure that knowledge. However, I by no means an advocate or supporter of the thousands of worthless nostrums that flood the country, that purport to cure all manner of disease to which human flesh is heir. Please reply soon, and inform me of your best terms. I am, sir, most respectfully,
JULIUS F. CLEMENT, M. D.
BULL'S
SARSAPARILLA.
A GOOD REASON FOR THE CAPTAIN'S FAITH.
READ THE CAPTAIN'S LETTER AND THE LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER.
BENTON BARRACKS, Mo., April 30, 1866.
DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case.
I was wounded two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months. Being moved so often, my wounds have not healed yet. I have not set up a moment since I was wounded. I am shot through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something to assist nature. I have more faith in your Sarsaparilla than in anything else. I was told that it genuine. Please express me half a dozen bottles, and oblige, CAPT. C. P. JOHNSON,
St. Louis, Mo.
P. S.—The following was written April 30, 1865, by Mrs. Jennie Johnson, mother of Captain Johnson:
DR. BULL—Dear Sir: My husband, Dr. C. S. Johnson, was a skillful surgeon and physician in Central New York, where he died, leaving the above C. P. Johnson to my care. At thirteen years of age he had a chronic diarrhœa and scrofula, for which I gave him your Sarsaparilla. It cured him. I have for ten years recommended it to many in New York, Ohio and Iowa, for scrofula, fever sores and general debility. Perfect success has attended it. The cures effected in some cases of scrofula and fever sores were almost miraculous. I am very anxious for my son to again have recourse to your Sarsaparilla. He is fearful of getting a spurious article, hence his writing to you for it. His wounds were terrible but I believe he will recover. Respectfully,
JENNIE JOHNSON.
BULL'S
Cedron Bitters.
AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.
ARKANSAS HEARD FROM.
Testimony of Medical Men.
STONEY POINT, WHITE CO., ARK., May 26, 1866.
DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Last February I was in Louisville purchasing drugs, and I got some of your Sarsaparilla and Cedron Bitters.
My son-in-law, who was with me in the store, has been down with rheumatism for some time, commenced on the Bitters, and soon found his general health improved.
Dr. Gist, who has been in bad health, tried them, and he also improved.
Dr. Coffee, who has been in bad health for several years—stomach and liver effected—he improved very much by the use of your Bitters. Indeed, the Cedron Bitters have given you great popularity in this settlement. I think I could sell a great quantity of your medicines this fall, especially of your Cedron Bitters and Sarsaparilla. Ship me via Memphis, care Rickett & Neely. Respectfully,
C. B. WALKER.
All the above remedies for sale by
L. H. BRADFIELD,
DRUGGIST,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
feb13-3tawtf

Patent Medicines.
Old Carolina Bitters.

A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
We take great pleasure in offering the
OLD CAROLINA BITTERS
To the public. They are compounded with great care, and contain some of the best Tonics in the Pharmacopia. As evidence of the superiority of our Bitters over all others, we have certificates from many